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MR. BALFOUR'S OBJECTIONS TO FOREIGN DEBATE

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Sets Forth Advantages of Secret Diplomacy—Views German Ambitions in Balkans

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Friday)—The allegations against the British forces in the Balkans, German ambitions in that region and the bearing on them of the results of the war, the restoration of Serbia, secret diplomacy and other topics were touched upon by A. J. Balfour, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in a characteristic speech in the House of Commons today. On the first named topic, he repudiated in most vigorous and categorical terms any attempts to discredit the discipline and courage of the British forces in the Balkans, declaring such attempts had no foundation whatever.

As to German ambitions in the Balkans, he personally had the fullest confidence that the result of the war would defeat German ambitions of expansion through Austria to the Persian Gulf and beyond. Serbia, he thought, might look forward with hope and confidence to the restoration of the Serbian Kingdom under conditions which would make its future more successful, more glorious, more full of promise than had been the case in the years preceding the great disaster.

After remarking with reference to the question raised of a possible Balkan offensive that it appeared to him unlikely that in the near future we could expect any operation on that front on a scale that would be comparable to the great operations now going on in France and elsewhere, Mr. Balfour turned to a philosophical discussion of the question of conducting foreign affairs. That there had been an attempt to keep foreign policy out of party politics and in consequence not to drag perpetually before the House discussions on foreign affairs, was because there had been in those days a great cleavage in the House on foreign questions. He thought that the most fortunate was the last person to undervalue the importance of debate in the House. On a fitting subject it was the lifeblood of a free country, but debates on foreign affairs could in no circumstances be conducted with the same openness as if the subject of discussion were the franchise bill.

When they were dealing with a multitude of nations, he said, "with some of whom we might have close political connections and with others of whom there might be possibilities of trouble," they must act with reticence and caution. If everything was said everywhere by everybody, domestic life would become impossible and secret diplomacy was not a criminal operation intended to cover up dark transactions. It was the extension to international relations of the conditions of private intercourse.

The relations between the different members of the human family, Mr. (Continued on page seven, column five)

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

During the past 24 hours there has been little fighting on the western front. London reports that the French have improved their position slightly in the neighborhood of the Steenbeke, but that otherwise the situation has not changed. Berlin declares that the two days' fighting has resulted in favor of the Germans, and reports that by Thursday evening "Langemarck and our last position were again in our hands." This latter statement is officially denied by the British Press Bureau. Further south, on the Loos battle front, the British have secured the positions captured on Thursday afternoon and gained further ground west of Lens.

In the eastern theater, the situation is once again, more favorable to the Allies. All Austro-German attacks in the neighborhood of Fokshan have been repulsed, whilst Petrograd reports that further to the northwest, in the neighborhood of Ochna the forces of Field Marshal von Mackensen have made no further gains.

German Claims Denied

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Saturday)—The Official Press Bureau denies that the Germans have recaptured Langemarck, Belgium, which was captured by the British Thursday. The Press Bureau says:

"The German wireless official communication today contains a series of misstatements. The right flank of the allied attack of Thursday was on the Ypres-Menin road. There was no attack between this road and the river Lys. The enemy, therefore, nearly doubled the length of the front of attack.

"The enemy has not recovered Langemarck, nor did he make any attempt to do so. A British staff officer reported at 6 p. m. today that he had (Continued on page seven, column one)

SLIGHT INCREASE IN BOSTON TAX RATE

Only a slight increase in the tax rate of Boston is probable for the coming year, according to reports received yesterday at the office of the Board of Assessors. Last year the rate was \$17.80 per \$1000; this year it is expected to be not more than 20 or 30 cents higher, or about \$18. City expenses will be greater, but there will be a large addition to the grand list because of the increase of small buildings in the suburbs and receipts from the taxation of intangible property will be larger. A few days ago it was estimated that there would be an increase of \$18,000,000 in the real estate grand list. Today this estimate was increased to \$23,000,000.

PROVINCE VOTES FOR PROHIBITION

British Columbian Legislature Passes Prohibition Bill Following Proof of Irregularities in Vote From Oversea Soldiers

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, B. C.—At special session of the Legislature of British Columbia, called at Victoria to receive the report of the commission appointed to investigate the overseas soldiers' vote on the prohibition referendum, passed a prohibition bill at 3:30 p. m. Friday.

The returns of the civilian vote, last year, were overwhelmingly in favor of prohibition; whilst the first returns of the overseas soldiers' vote were overwhelmingly against it, so that, for a time the issue was in doubt.

Following charges of fraud in connection with the overseas vote, by the liquor interests, a commission, composed of Messrs. Whiteside, Nelson and Pauline, members of legislature, appointed to investigate the evidence before commission in England, showed that, out of total of 8488 deferred votes only 3400 were legitimate. Many were the "repeaters"; men in France were recorded as voting in England, and votes were even cast in the names men listed as killed or missing. Elimination of fraudulent votes left a clean majority for prohibition.

Following the passage of the bill, which passed unanimously except for vote of Mr. Pooley of Esquimalt, Premier Brewster announced that the question of compensation was under advisement, and that a board may be appointed under public inquiries act to consider the matter.

The bill comes into effect Oct. 1. Efforts to have the date postponed to Jan. 1, to allow disposal of stocks, also to exempt beer and light wines are being made by the liquor interests.

Thursday—A special session of the British Columbia Legislature is being held for the purpose of considering the question of prohibition. At the time of the referendum on prohibition, the soldiers overseas exercised the franchise, and their vote overturned the civilian vote, and prohibition was defeated. Three commissioners were sent to France and England to investigate the soldiers' vote, and these have just returned to Victoria and have filed their report. The "drys" at the time contended that there were irregularities in the taking of the vote in England, and it is stated that the report substantially bears out this contention. It is anticipated that the Government will bring down another prohibition measure.

SEAMEN TO OPPOSE "GERMAN BRUTALITY"

LONDON, England (Friday)—"To consider the crimes committed by Germany and seamen of German U-boats," was the official description of the purpose of the gathering here today of representatives of seamen's organizations of several allied and neutral countries. France, Italy, the United States, Canada, Australia, Holland, Belgium and the Scandinavian countries were represented by masters, mates, engineers, sailors, cooks and stewards.

J. Havlock Wilson, head of the British Seamen's Union, who presided, said in a speech:

"As seafaring men we should express in no uncertain language our opinion of German brutality. Suppose the seamen of the world make up their minds that, after giving Germany fair warning, they will, independently of all governments, show the Germans that the seafaring men of all nations will not permit themselves to be disgraced by working in a boat in which Germans sail? Not only will we punish German seamen but German shipowners as well."

NO CANADIAN WHEAT FOR UNITED STATES

OTTAWA, Ont.—Export of flour to the United States was prohibited today through an order in council issued at the instance of the Canadian food controller. The order is to be in force during the life of a previous order prohibiting the exportation of wheat. It was specified, however, that the food controller could issue export licenses when, in his judgment, it was deemed necessary.

SOME TROOPS GOING TO CUBA

Island Republic's Offer of Training Ground Has Been Accepted by United States Government—Forces Start Soon

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Some American forces will proceed to the eastern end of Cuba for training at an early date, it was officially announced today. This is the result of an offer by the Cuban government to place a training ground at the disposal of the United States troops.

The State Department, in announcing acceptance of the offer, said:

"This generous offer has been accepted by this Government with great pleasure, and careful consideration has been given to the question as to who of the American forces would be most benefited by training in the islands of Cuba."

"This question has now been determined, and American forces will proceed to the eastern end of Cuba for training at an early date."

"The action on the part of President Menocal, in making this friendly offer, is considered as a further proof of Cuba's desire to give cordial cooperation to the United States and to be of every assistance to it in the war which both countries are now waging for the rights of humanity against the Imperial German Government."

New Englanders Pleased

News That Men Will Go to Ayer and Then to France Gives Satisfaction

News from Washington that the New England troops, comprising the twenty-sixth division in the regular army, will go soon to France, has been received with open satisfaction at all the regimental headquarters.

The troops composing the twenty-sixth division under command of Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards are picked entirely from New England. The list follows:

Maine: Second infantry, first field artillery, and 13 companies of coast artillery.

Vermont: First infantry.

New Hampshire: First infantry, a machine gun troop of cavalry, battery A of field artillery, field hospital company No. 1, signal corps company No. 1 and four companies of coast artillery.

Massachusetts: Second infantry, fifth infantry, sixth infantry, eighth infantry, ninth infantry, first squadron of cavalry, one battalion of signal corps troops, first engineers, first and second field hospital companies, first and second ambulance companies and 12 companies of coast artillery.

Rhode Island: First squadron of cavalry, one battalion of field artillery, one ambulance company and 20 companies of coast artillery.

Connecticut: First and second infantry, first separate company of infantry, batteries E and F of field artillery, one squadron of cavalry, one ambulance company, one field hospital company, one signal corps company and four companies of coast artillery.

While the coast artillery is now stationed at various New England forts and will not accompany the other troops going across to France it is the opinion in military circles that eventually they will be made into heavy artillery and sent over to support their own division, the twenty-sixth.

According to the Washington dispatch, the twenty-sixth division will go to France with the forty-second, or "rainbow division," after six weeks of preliminary training in this country, for four months of drill in the new tactics of trench warfare under United States and French supervising officers detached from the forces at the front.

The forty-second division will be under the command of Maj.-Gen. W. A. Mann. The term "rainbow" has been adopted to signify that this division is made up of small groups of troops selected from the national guard forces of 26 states, the object being that a representation of a large number of (Continued on page seven, column five)

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BONDS TO BUY BAY STATE CARS APPROVED

The Public Service Commission today approved the issue by the Bay State Street Railway Company of an issue of notes to the amount of \$1,308,000 to be used for the purchase of new passenger cars.

BOSTON BEGINS G. A. R. WELCOME

Delegations From All Parts of United States Are Arriving on Nearly Every Train for the National Encampment

Members of the Grand Army of the Republic and allied organizations from all parts of the United States are arriving in Boston today for the fifty-first national encampment which begins tomorrow and concludes Saturday. The Hotel Vendome, which will be the encampment headquarters, is the scene of many group reunions of comrades today.

Practically every train from the North, West or South, pulling into Boston stations today, unloads its delegation of G. A. R. veterans and members of the allied organizations. At both the South and North stations, as well as at the Huntington Avenue and the Back Bay substations, receiving committees of the Massachusetts Department of the G. A. R. are stationed to help the veterans in arriving and to take them to the Vendome, where they register and are assigned rooms.

Tonight a delegation of 250 veterans and delegates of allied organizations will arrive in Boston from Chicago armed with letters from the Chicago Board of Trade, the Chamber of Commerce and other civic organizations, the veterans with this contingent will urge the convention to select Chicago for the meeting next summer. Another group from New Jersey is to have for its campaign cry "Atlantic City in 1918."

Whether the Russian Mission to the United States, headed by Baron Boris A. Bakhmeteff, Russian Ambassador to the United States, will take part in the parade awaits the decision of William J. Patterson, commander-in-chief of the G. A. R. It is a rule of the G. A. R. that only Civil War veterans and their auxiliaries may participate in their parades. A committee appointed by Mayor Curley, at a meeting yesterday at City Hall, will wait upon the commander-in-chief tomorrow at Hotel Vendome, with the object of settling the matter.

Grand Army Day, Tuesday, is to be set apart as one devoted to patriotism. Mayor Curley will ask every business house in Boston to close its doors, and yesterday Governor McCall issued a proclamation designating the day to be observed by all our people in a way best suited to express their gratitude to the heroes, and especially requested the children "to press upon the line of march to testify to their respect to these venerable men and to secure for themselves vivid memories of them to carry into another generation."

Mayor Curley has ordered all departments of the City Hall closed on Tuesday. In issuing the order the Mayor said this would probably be the last national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in New England for many years. Automobiles have been provided for 600 of the veterans who are to make the trip to Cambridge, Lexington and Concord, and it is expected that more automobiles will be offered.

James L. Hume of Kansas City, Mo., and Thomas L. Caldwell of Bound Brook, N. J., both of whom arrived in Boston today to attend the Grand Army convention, met at Niagara Falls while en route for Boston, not having seen or heard from each other since they were mustered out in 1865. Both served throughout the Civil War in company G, New York Volunteers.

This morning, several members of the Army Nurses Association arrived, including Mrs. Alice C. Wrisley, na-



Lord Robert Cecil
British Minister of Blockade, whose personal opinion on the Pope's peace appeal is set forth in an adjoining column

tional president of the association, of Jefferson City, Mo., and Mrs. C. C. Greene of Rochester, N. Y., where she is president of the Army Nurses Association of that city. Accompanied by National Chief of Staff W. L. Hawes, they toured the city in a machine loaned by Mayor Curley.

William W. Davis of Rome, N. Y., is attending the encampment. He served throughout the Civil War in the First Colorado Veteran Volunteers Cavalry, and was present at the Boston encampment in 1904.

A general information bureau was opened this morning in the Touraine, in charge of W. L. Gage of the national staff, assisted by Mrs. Ella F. Long, chairman and Mrs. Nellie M. Gross.

A delegation of Boy Scouts is furnishing aid to the visitors in a general way, and comprises members of troops 5 and 36 of Dorchester, troop 11 of Newton, troop 8 of Everett and troop 3 of Boston.

President Wilson has been invited to be in Boston Tuesday and address the veterans. Invitations also have been sent to Rabbi Stephen A. Wise, Louis (Continued on page sixteen, column four)

GERMAN DESTROYER DAMAGED BY BRITISH

LONDON, England (Saturday)—An engagement between British and German scouting ships in which one German destroyer and several mine sweepers were damaged was reported by the Admiralty today.

The biggest type of British vessels engaged in scout work took part in the fight, when they came upon the enemy ships. The British opened fire on the German destroyer, damaging her, but she escaped as did the mine sweepers the destroyer was convoying. Several of the latter were damaged.

"During the scouting operation on Thursday morning we were unable to find the destroyer and mine-sweeper owing to weather conditions," said the Admiralty. "During the engagement submarines attacked our light forces also. After this second action we were undamaged."

FRENCH AIR RAID

PARIS, France—An air raid in which 111 French aeroplanes participated, dropping 13,000 kilograms of projectiles on German military establishments, was reported by the war office today.

Seven German machines were shot down and a balloon and eight others were badly damaged, it was stated. Two French machines failed to return from the raid. The Colmar aviation ground and aviation camps at Frescati and Habsheim were bombed. Chibayau Station, Fribourg, Brigau and other points were also bombed. Numerous fires were started and Cortemarc Station was seen to be in flames. Nancy was bombed by German aviators, but there were no casualties.

DRAFT PARADE PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The night of Sept. 1 is the date set by Mayor Smith for Philadelphia to honor the drafted men from this city. The demonstration will take the form of a parade, with speeches and other features. It is proposed to make it the biggest farewell ever given departing soldiers from this city. There are about 14,500 in Philadelphia's draft quota and it is expected to have these men in line, together with other organizations and soldiers and sailors, which will bring the total number up to at least 50,000, and possibly more.

ISSUE TAKEN IN ENGLAND WITH POPE'S APPEAL

Lord Robert Cecil Surprised at No Blame for Destruction of Belgium, U-Boat Outrages and Armenian Atrocities

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday)—"I must confess to some surprise that peace proposals emanating from such a source contain no condemnation of any kind of the grosser outrages committed in this war." Thus Lord Robert Cecil expressed his views in an interview today regarding the Pope's peace proposals.

Lord Robert, for obvious reasons, felt himself precluded from commenting on the Pope's specific terms of peace, and he emphasized that any general comments he had to make were to be regarded as his personal opinion and not as a governmental utterance. The Government, as such, he understood, had not yet taken any special steps in connection with the Pope's note and neither had the Allies as a whole.

"I have the utmost respect," he said, "for the noble motives which I presume actuated the Pope in the action he has taken. In the position he occupies, I can also see the force of the contentions he put forward as to the importance of the Vatican maintaining an attitude of neutrality and impartiality. But impartiality should not mean the taking up of an attitude that one side is as bad as another—that it is six of one and half dozen of the other. If the wolf is devouring the lambs, you cannot take up an impartial attitude in that sense simply because the two are struggling together. An attitude of impartiality rightly interpreted means an attitude of justice. A judge does not direct the jury to give a verdict to the side whose witnesses they believe. He gives a judicial summing up in which he endeavors to bring out the truth of the matter. Yet if he is true to his office, he must maintain an attitude of strict impartiality throughout."

It was from this point of view that Lord Robert confessed he was surprised to find that the Pope's note contained no condemnation of the destruction of Belgium, of the submarine outrages, of the Fyrt and Cavell cases, even of the Armenian atrocities, of all those unexampled horrors of which the Belgian Prince was the latest example.

"I am especially surprised," Lord Robert said, "in view of what the note says of the necessity for condonation. Before it is possible to condone such misdeeds one must have assurances that the criminals are truly repentant and that they have clearly proved this, not merely by their words, but by their actions."

In Defense of the Pope

ROME, Italy (Saturday)—A semi-official statement issued yesterday says the Vatican considers the reproach of a part of the press that the Holy See has not condemned violations of law, such as atrocities committed, is unjust, since Pope Benedict, faithful to his "principle of impartiality," in his note had the intention of acting as peacemaker, and not as judge, and also because he lacks the necessary powers to do so.

No peacemaker, the statement adds, would have the faintest chance of success if he began by trying to prove which side is right and which is wrong.

The Pontiff went as far as possible, the statement continues, to make understood what his feelings are without risking the failure of his proposal on the rocks of Austro-German ill-feeling. Besides, it concludes, the papal proposals were in solemn condemnation of those responsible for the war methods adopted and the barbarities committed.

BRITAIN NAMES NEW MINISTERS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday)—Some new ministerial appointments, affecting Labor ministers mainly, were announced last night. John Hodge, Labor Minister, becomes Pensions Minister in place of George Barnes, who has joined the War Cabinet, while George H. Roberts, parliamentary secretary to the Board of Trade, becomes Minister of Labor. George J. Wardle, acting chairman of the Labor Party, succeeds Mr. Roberts as parliamentary secretary to the Board of Trade. A Campbell Geddes becomes Minister of National Service.

Mr. John Hodge is one of the most prominent men in the Labor Party. He has been member of Parliament for the Gorton Division of Lancashire since 1906, and has for many years taken a prominent part in the labor movement, both national and international.

Mr. G. H. Roberts has been labor member for Norwich since 1906 and was appointed a Lord Commissioner of the treasury in 1915. In the trade union world he is associated with the Typographical Association.

Mr. G. J. Wardle has been labor member for Stockport since 1906, and is the editor of the Railway Review. He is a keen student of social questions.

RATE ON PARCEL POST DEFENDED

Senator Hardwick Declares Charge for Mailing of Packages Should Not Be Increased Under War Tax Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Discussion on the War Tax Bill was today confined to the proposal of the Finance Committee, which aims to place an increase on parcel post packages. Senator Hardwick declared this tax to be unjust, that it would be injurious to the parcel post system and that the effect would be felt by the farmer and in rural communities.

Senator Hardwick asserted that it would be unfair to tax any Government function, especially one which was just beginning to be recognized throughout the country as an almost indispensable public utility. He urged that the clause be stricken from the bill and that action be taken along this line only when recommended by the committee having jurisdiction over such matters and after hearings at which the latter had been carefully gone over. It was thought that while the important features of the bill, the income tax and the excess profits provisions, would be reached today, controversy would hinge about these two points. Present indications are not clear as to the day when a final vote will be reached, although Senate leaders hope to secure a vote late next week or at least by the middle of the following week.

This year's war expenditures were estimated on Friday by Senator Curtis of Kansas at \$18,000,000,000. He advocated raising necessary revenue principally from income, war profits and luxuries, opposing the proposed taxes on sugar, tea, coffee, and cocoa, and urging a substantial federal inheritance tax on large estates.

Senator Hardwick of Georgia in a lengthy speech, opposed the war profits tax schedules, which, he said, are unjust to Georgia cotton mill owners. He expressed preference for the House excess profits rates, saying that during pre-war period of the Senate committee provision the cotton operators endured their leanest business years, and would be taxed upon their period of greatest prosperity.

Committee provisions already approved by the Senate are:

Sections levying \$140,000,000 additional taxes on distilled and rectified spirits, and including clauses effective during the war, prohibiting their importation and providing a prohibitory tax of \$60 per hundred pounds upon their further manufacture from foodstuffs. (The House bill levied \$107,500,000 additional taxes, and prohibited the manufacture of distilled spirits only.) Increase of revenues from beer and other malt and fermented liquors of \$46,000,000, as compared with \$37,500,000 under the House bill; virtually all of the stamp taxes proposed except that of bank checks and parcel post packages, which went over; the amusement tax section, estimated to raise \$23,000,000, compared with \$60,000,000 proposed by the House with the House tax on club dues eliminated; elimination of the House general tariff levy of 10 per cent ad valorem, and of the House taxes on jewelry, musical instruments and motion-picture films.

The Senate also has adopted committee amendments for a new tax upon cameras to raise \$500,000, for reduction of the manufacturers' gross sales tax from 5 to 2 per cent on perfumery and patent medicines. Committee changes reducing the rates on sporting goods to raise \$800,000, instead of \$2,000,000, and for a substitute tax on yachts and other pleasure boats also have been accepted.

Senator Simmons, chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate, hopes the bill will be in such shape today as to warrant his asking for a vote early next week.

An amendment by Senator Knox to the automobile section, which was adopted, imposes a surtax of \$10 for each \$500 value on cars costing more than \$3000. As accepted the section now provides the following motor vehicle taxes, payable by owners of those not used exclusively for business purposes:

Motorcycles, \$250; automobiles costing under \$500, \$5 annually; costing between \$500 and \$750, \$7.50; costing between \$750 and \$1000, \$10; with \$5 additional for each \$500 up to \$3000 and \$10 for each \$500 above \$3000.

The tax based upon original list price would be reduced by 10 per cent for each year's use of the machine up to a gross allowance of 50 per cent.

MR. WEEKS SEEKS DRAFT CHANGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Advocating the exemption of married men so long as there remains enough single men for army draft requirements and the inclusion of the alien population in the draft, Senator Weeks wrote as follows to President Wilson:

"Washington, Aug. 11, 1917.

"Hon. Woodrow Wilson,

"President of the United States.

"White House:

"Dear Mr. President:

"There are two matters relating to the present draft which I think should be brought to your personal attention: They are creating a great deal of dissatisfaction, and I think justly so. No action can be taken to change the present situation, except through your direction, and therefore, I am appealing to you to give these questions your careful personal consideration:

"The first is that relating to aliens. Whatever may be our treaties with

foreign countries on this subject, it is absolutely essential, in my judgment, that some action should be taken which will include the alien population of draft age in the draft.

"This is especially important in manufacturing states like Massachusetts. Substantially nine-tenths of the population of Massachusetts is urban, and I think it is fair to estimate that more than one-third of the men in Massachusetts of draft age are aliens. Naturally, under present conditions of industrial activity, our citizens are being drafted, and the aliens being exempt, aliens are taking the places of our own people and receiving the benefit of the unusually prosperous times resulting from these activities. It is creating a distinctly critical temper among our people and one which will not promote the result which would come from hearty approval of every action taken to vigorously prosecute the war. This is not due to any lack of patriotism, but is due to a recognized unfairness in the condition imposed on our citizens. Something very radical and vigorous should be done in this matter.

"The other suggestion I wish to bring to your attention is that relating to the drafting of men with families except in the case where the marriage has been entered into for the purpose of escaping the draft. This is economically an unsound policy and it is unwise to prosecute the war to take the married men as long as there are sufficient single men of draft age to meet the Government's requirements. It will also mean very materially added burdens to the Government in providing for the dependents and increase the stress of mind of at least one person for every one drafted, developing in the total an amount of criticism and resentment which might be and should be avoided.

"I am sure you will absolve me from any desire to embarrass the putting of the draft law into effect—it has my entire approval—but these two conditions, which result from regulation rather than law, are too important to continue without being given more serious consideration. I know that in Massachusetts, where there has been hearty approval of most of the war measures undertaken and where the sentiment has been enthusiastically in favor of the vigorous prosecution of the war, these conditions to which I have referred are creating a state of mind which is likely to be extremely harmful.

"JOHN W. WEEKS."

The President wrote in reply:

"The White House, Aug. 17, 1917.

"My Dear Senator Weeks: I have your letter of Aug. 11 and while I sympathize to a very great extent with your point about drafting aliens, I cannot believe that you mean exactly what you say with regard to our treaty obligations. Whatever may be our treaty with foreign countries on this subject, it is absolutely essential in my judgment that some action should be taken which will include the alien population of draft age in the draft. I assume, of course that you mean that some diplomatic action should be taken to clear the way. That matter is already interesting the Department of State and I have no doubt will be pressed as fast as the circumstances permit.

"Your point with regard to the drafting of men with families is undoubtedly well taken and I have reason to believe that it is very much in the mind at any rate of most of the drafting boards. I shall take pleasure in calling the attention of the War Department again to it.

"Yours sincerely,

"WOODROW WILSON."

Completion of Task Urged

Governors of States Asked to Speed Up Selection Boards

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In order that every man in the selective draft may be considered in his proper order, Provost Marshal General Crowder has sent word to the several governors of the states urging them to have exemption boards work promptly. He noted that men with exemption claims undecided would escape the Sept. 5 call to the colors at the expense of others who have waived exemption.

Every district must furnish 30 per cent of its quota on the first call, and unless the claims of all belonging in this contingent have been decided, men further down the line making no claims will have to be moved up into the vacancies.

JULY ANTHRACITE SHIPMENTS LOWER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Shipments of anthracite coal show a decrease of 324,785 tons for the month of July, as reported by the anthracite bureau of information at Wilkesbarre, compared with the preceding month. In spite of this decrease, the shipments of 6,724,252 tons exhibit a gain over the corresponding month of 1916 of 1,291,374 tons and exceeded the previous high July record in 1912, by 439,099 tons. The reduction in the number of working days caused by the Independence Day holiday, which reduced the working time in the mines about a day and a half; of one extra Sunday, which reduced the working time another day; of several "button strikes" which followed the observance of "Button Day" on July 26, and a reduction in the number of men due to enlistments in the military forces accounts for the decrease in production.

SADDLERY CONCERNS ACCUSED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Charging conspiracy to suppress competition the Federal Trade Commission filed complaint against the Wholesale Saddlery Association and the National Hides Makers' Association. The two have a membership of 159 firms.

DOES BULGARIA DESIRE PEACE?

Question Raised by Student of Affairs in Near East—Analysis Made of Sofia's Attitude Toward Other Belligerents

By The Christian Science Monitor special Balkan correspondent, lately in Greece

LONDON, England.—Side by side with the struggle on the battlefields of Europe there is proceeding a diplomatic conflict, success in which may prove the decisive victory of the war. The wooing of neutrals is now almost at an end, and the thoughts of both sets of combatants are being directed to the question of weakening the opposing alliance by means of a separate peace. The Central Powers have striven, and will continue to strive, by argument and corruption to induce Russia to sheathe the sword, while in Entente countries Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria are being put forward in turn as suitable objects for benevolent treatment.

Austria-Hungary, for the reason that her practical dismemberment would necessarily precede the realization of the ideals for which democracy is battling, would seem to be a somewhat forlorn hope; Turkey—perhaps unfortunately from the viewpoint of the speedy termination of the war—is an unpopular candidate. Interest has, therefore, tended to center upon Bulgaria, and the clamor on her behalf is all the more insistent because the school of thought which favors a separate peace with any of the enemies of the Entente as a means to ending the war is here joined by the pro-Bulgarian faction, who have pleaded the Bulgarian cause for years.

The writer has no present intention of discussing whether the Bulgars are desirable friends or not. He is in common with the vast majority of the world's inhabitants, would acclaim any development calculated to set a term to the appalling catastrophe. Let peace be made with Bulgaria, or Austria, or Turkey, immediately that longed-for consummation can be attained with satisfactory regard to the future welfare of humanity.

The immediate military benefits to be obtained by winning Bulgaria over to the Allies are so obvious as to be self-evident to anyone with sufficient education to understand a map. Rather is it necessary to discuss whether Bulgaria desires peace, whether she is free to make such a peace, and whether it would be to the ultimate advantage of the cause. It has been recently asserted by the most distinguished spokesman of the Bulgarianophile faction in England that Bulgaria's desire was and is "to achieve unity with real freedom, rather than unity as a German gangway," and it is alleged by the same writer that Mr. O'Brien, who represented His Majesty's Government at Sofia at the time of the rupture of relations, stated: (1) That up to Sept. 6, 1915 (i. e., a few days prior to the Bulgarian mobilization), the Bulgarian Government had refused to sign the agreement with Turkey; (2) that the intention to fight against the Allies had not then been formed, and that it arose only when the ultimatum was sent to Bulgaria by Russia. In general, Mr. Noel Buxton roundly declares that the assistance of Bulgaria could have been obtained by the Allies had they satisfied what she is pleased to term her "national aspirations." The same authority believes that the Allies could even now buy her off with the recognition of the Serbo-Bulgarian Treaty of 1912, in so far as it concerns the division of Macedonia, and the return of that part of the Dobruja which she ceded to Rumania in 1913. And, as he himself quotes Mr. O'Brien, he is presumably of opinion that as late as Sept. 6, 1915, the offer of those terms would have prevented Bulgaria from joining hands with the Central Powers.

Now let us see how all this accords with actuality, for if Bulgaria would have preferred the friendship of the Entente, to that of Germany, if she would have accepted the 1912 treaty line plus the Dobruja on Sept. 6, 1915, if she is prepared to accept it now as the price of peace, and if the pro-Bulgars are sincere in their protestations that they seek not to do any injustice to Serbia, but, on the contrary, desire to achieve her national unity, we bring the problem much nearer to a satisfactory solution. The past has often proved itself the best guarantee of the future that a brief review of Bulgarian diplomacy is essential to the correct appreciation of the present situation. If we ask what have been the chief characteristics of this diplomacy during recent years, we shall find the answer in the dominating personality of Tsar Ferdinand and the close relationship which has existed between Vienna and Sofia. What we may describe as the "Austrophil" tendency in Bulgarian politics was initiated by Stambouloff, and has continued, practically without interruption, down to the present day. Since Ferdinand's accession to the throne, it has been the axis around which the political life of the Bulgarians has revolved, and the idea that Bulgarian ambitions in the Balkans coordinate with those of Austria (and therefore of Germany) has been diffused with such cleverness and tenacity that it has permeated the military, political and intellectual sections of the community to a remarkable extent. And in Bulgaria, as in Germany, these sections are all that counts, for, as M. Nijoff wrote in 1913: "Owing to a deficiency in the political consciousness of the people... the party in power has always obtained a majority at the elections... a cabinet would never fall unless the Tsar made use of his right to dismiss it from office and place the authority in the hands of others more fitted to exercise it."

Dr. Radoslawoff, the present Premier of Bulgaria, has long been an avowed Austrophil, confirmation of which fact is provided by the letter to Tsar Ferdinand of July 6, 1913, in which he joined with MM. Ghenadiev and Todoroff in declaring that "the salvation of our State can only be found in a policy of intimate friendship with Austria-Hungary." As to the monarch himself, who, let it be remembered, was voluntarily endowed by his people with the authority to conclude secret treaties with other states, it is sufficient to mention that a Czar by birth, a Hungarian officer and noble, a large landowner in the Dual Monarchy, and so far as the military caste is concerned, we have it on the authority of Mr. A. D. Buroff, a Bulgarian former minister, that the officers learn in the Military Academy that their advancement depends in large measure on their devotion to the anti-Russian (and this was equivalent to Austrophil) policy professed by their superiors.

Especially since the advent of Ferdinand to the throne, Bulgaria has been, as one writer, put it, "a hand-said of Austria." "Since 1885," wrote the Deputy Speaker of the Bulgarian Chamber in the Christmas, 1914, number of the Vienna Reichspost, "we have always enjoyed benevolent treatment by Austria. She has always supported Bulgaria's interests. The proclamation of Independence and Tsardom of Bulgaria were carried out in agreement with Austria-Hungary. The Bulgarian people today unconditionally desire to draw closer to the Central Powers. They are thirsting for their Kultur."

But, so far as the evidences of Austro-Bulgarian solidarity during the present war are concerned, let us proceed from words to actions. The first clear manifestation was provided during the Serbian retreat to the Kolubara River in November, 1914. A positive dearth of ammunition had caused the Serbs to withdraw step by step into the heart of their country; the rank and file were demoralized and in despair; in the southeastern theater the war was practically over. Nothing but shells could save the situation, and, in the darkest hour, the glad news came to hand that supplies were en route from Russia to France. If they arrived in time there was still hope. Conversely, the most precious service that any ally could have rendered the Central Powers at that epoch was to prevent the arrival of ammunition, or at least delay it for a couple of weeks, when the strategic object of the Austrian invasion would have been accomplished. And Bulgaria set out, not openly, but surreptitiously, to strike the fatal blow at Serbia and the Entente. One band of her Komitadjis endeavored, but failed, to blow up a tunnel on the Nish-Zaichar line (whence passed the Russian supplies from the Danube). Another, equipped with machine guns and ammunition from the Royal Bulgarian Arsenal, raided Serbian territory, massacred the military guard, blew up the railway bridge over the Vardar and burned its wooden pillars. During one critical week the transport of the French ammunition from Salonika to Nish was blocked!

The Kaiser himself well knew that he held Bulgaria in the hollow of his hand. Else how comes it that in the early days of the war he first requested King Constantine to declare openly for the Central Powers, and, meeting with refusal, then demanded that he should ignore the Greco-Serbian treaty if Bulgaria attacked Serbia? Or why, if he may be asked again, did he warn his royal brother-in-law that if Greece joined in the expedition against the Dardanelles, she would be attacked by Bulgaria? The fact is that on several occasions it was the fear of Greece alone that kept Bulgaria immobile, and nothing is more certain than that if Constantine had not let it be known in Berlin and Sofia that his attitude toward the treaty with Serbia had undergone a change, and that he would refuse to march, Bulgaria would have hesitated to move even in October, 1915.

In January, 1915, M. Venizelos submitted two propositions to Constantine, in which he requested the consent of the sovereign to negotiate with Bulgaria for cooperation on the side of the Entente on the basis of the cession by Greece of the districts of Kavalla, Saris, Shaban and Drama, on condition, let it be noted in justice to the statesmen, that there should be an exchange of populations, and that Bulgaria should purchase the real estate. The King did not oppose the proposal. By whom, then, were the pourparlers interrupted, and for what reason? By M. Venizelos himself, and because Bulgaria showed her hand by concluding a loan with the Central Powers on much more generous terms than were offered by France. M. Venizelos ("a great statesman in the true sense and one who saw the Balkan problem as a whole," as Mr. Noel Buxton rightly describes him) was by this act convinced that Bulgaria was hand and glove with the enemies of the Entente.

In July, 1915, Europe was startled by the news, telegraphed to The Times by Mr. Bourchier, that Turkey had ceded to Bulgaria a tract of territory over which ran the Dedeagach-Adrianople railway. Now, had Bulgaria joined the Entente, this line would have provided the principal route for the dispatch of equipment, and munitions to the Bulgarian army. Is it feasible then, that Turkey (with the necessary connivance of Germany) would have let fall such a plum into the hands of a potential enemy? Is it not mere common sense to assume that Berlin and Constantinople were assured that the participation of Bulgaria on their side was only a matter of time and strategy?

One further indication will suffice. As the result of the Second Balkan War, Bulgaria lost a considerable proportion of her artillery and was left almost without ammunition. She afterward received nothing from Britain, France or Russia; but, nevertheless, was exceedingly well equipped when she attacked Serbia. Whence came these supplies? From Germany and Austria, of course, and it would be inflicting too great a strain on our intelligence to hint that the Central Powers spared much-needed guns and shells, unless convinced that the same were to be employed in their interest. In the face of this series of facts (and we have ignored the presence of German officers on the Bulgarian

staff) it is surely absurd to assert that Bulgaria did not decide upon which side she was going to fight until the receipt of the Russian ultimatum in October, 1915. Indeed, both Dr. Radoslawoff and the Bulgarian Deputy Speaker have since declared that the agreement with the Central Powers was made prior to the outbreak of war, and there is little doubt that, while the Bulgaro-Tsautan understanding is of still longer date, the secret treaty defining details was actually signed as early as November, 1914.

It may be asked why, in this case, did the Bulgars encourage the official and unofficial envoys of the Entente to believe that they were open to an arrangement. The answer is not difficult to find. The Bulgarians are a witty race, as befits their Turanic origin. They know that "The best laid schemes of mice and men gang aft a-gley," and, apart from the fact that bluff is one of the arts of war and diplomacy, they conceived that an admission (however vague) of their claims by the Entente might some day prove useful. Dr. Radoslawoff has already boasted that the aspirations of Bulgaria have been recognized by both sets of combatants, and should Germany fail or should a compromise peace sail into the offing, he will go to the conference armed with the Entente's offer to cede Central Macedonia and Kavalla to his country.

Since she finally dropped the mask, Bulgaria has done well by her chosen allies. Without her assistance, the hosts of Germany and Austria would have failed to break down the rampart which the Serbian Army had built up against Pan-German ambition. But King Peter's little force was unable to withstand a heavy frontal attack when combined with a stab in the back, and the fourth invasion of Serbia succeeded where three previous efforts had failed. Berlin was at length linked up with Constantinople. The Trans-Balkan railway was speedily carried German ammunition to the Bosphorus, and Turkish grain, ore and cotton to Germany. It conveyed Teuton cadres to Turkey, and Ottoman divisions to Austria. And, more tragic than all, it deprived the Gallipoli expedition of its last hope of success. That all that ghastly sacrifice was in vain was due to the action of Bulgaria who, as her sponsors would now have us think, was throughout animated by a burning desire for the friendship of Britain and France! We chafe at the failure of the Dardanelles expedition; but despite all its faulty execution, it would have succeeded, had Bulgaria even remained neutral. We bemoan the sufferings of European troops in Mesopotamia and Syria; but they would have had an almost unopposed march forward save for Bulgaria. We lament the diversion of armies and transport to Salonika; but the men would have been in France and the ships would have been conveying foodstuffs to England—if Bulgaria had not sold her birthright for a mess of Prussian pottage.

SUFFRAGE PICKETERS WARNED
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Notice has been served by the police on leaders of the woman's party that so-called picketing of the White House will be tolerated no longer, and that in future banner-bearers will be arrested as fast as they appear. Several hours were allowed for the warning to take effect. Then six women posted at the executive mansion gates were arrested.

RUSSIAN FLAGS TO FLY
Governor McCall today issued a proclamation authorizing the display of the flags of the new Russian Republic in honor of the Russian Ambassador to the United States and members of the Russian Mission to the United States during their stay in Boston next Tuesday.

WATCH YOUR TEETH GROW WHITER
Good-Better BESTOL Makes Teeth Whiter
In the case of children the question of what dentifrice to use is most important.
Not only should the young gums be kept thoroughly clean, but the cleansing process should be made pleasant to them.

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Food flavor is a hall mark of civilization. The discriminating palate appreciates the tang and zest imparted to soups, meats, fish, rarebits and the like by
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Use in your kitchen and on your table for its invariable distinction of flavor.
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CURB MARKETS FOR PHILADELPHIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Philadelphia Bureau

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—If plans considered by representatives of the Housewives League and school mobilization committee in a conference with Mayor Smith are carried out, this city will, before the summer is over, again have old-fashioned curb markets together with automobile road service and municipal markets.

These innovations have been approved by the State Committee of Public Safety and Governor Brumbaugh, and the Mayor assured the women that the city will give them all the help and encouragement in establishing them it can. At present the cumbersome method of selling through commission merchants and then redistributing through retail dealers is keeping up prices to the consumers. It is thought that, if the farmer can sell directly to the ultimate buyer, a great saving in the cost of farm produce will be effected. "Anywhere except on City Hall Plaza, wherever desirable, locations may be selected," the Mayor promised. He also suggested municipal markets with refrigeration plants where farmers could keep their produce, and pointed out that foreign cities have these great systems. The actual work of organizing the markets is in the hands of the organizations named who will act in conjunction with Director Joseph S. McLaughlin of the Department of Supplies.

SOCIALIST OFFICER AGAIN ARRESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Adolph Germer, national executive secretary of the American Socialist Party, was arrested here on Friday on the charge of having violated the espionage-law, in making speeches against the draft. He was arraigned before Federal Judge Carpenter and ordered held under \$5000 bonds. The case was continued until Wednesday. Mr. Germer was arrested on the same charge about a week ago and released.

HOLEPROOF HOSE for the Boy

Strongest possible guarantee. End darning. Holeproofs are replaced free unless wear is satisfactory. Children's Holeproofs—Sizes 6 to 8, 3 pairs, \$1.05. Sizes 8½ to 11, 3 pairs, \$1.20.
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ITALIAN ARMY'S BIG OFFENSIVE

Official Account of Spring Drive
Against Austrians—Italian
Forces Take Initiative When
Enemy Plans Slacken

By The Christian Science Monitor special
military correspondent

LONDON, England.—An account of the Italian spring offensive, March to June, 1917, issued by the General Staff of the Royal Italian Army, was made public in London on July 14. It is accompanied by two maps, showing the Julian front from the sea to some 10 kilometers north of Planina. The maps are "hassured" (drawn in short strokes, showing the contours or shape of the ground), and give a good idea of the rugged mountain country on that front. The Austrian trenches and entanglements are marked, and a blue line defines the Italian front after the offensive.

The development of military potentiality during the winter is mentioned, and the account briefly describes the steps taken in the winter (protracted to the end of April by inclement weather), further to develop the army. These included perfecting the supply service; insuring incessant production of all kinds of war material; the adaptation of the most recent scientific inventions to actual war; the formation of new regiments and their grouping under higher units; the increase in machine guns; the creation of large stocks of munition reserves; the increase of the engineer service and great development in aviation, the output of machines being intensified and the machines rendered more powerful.

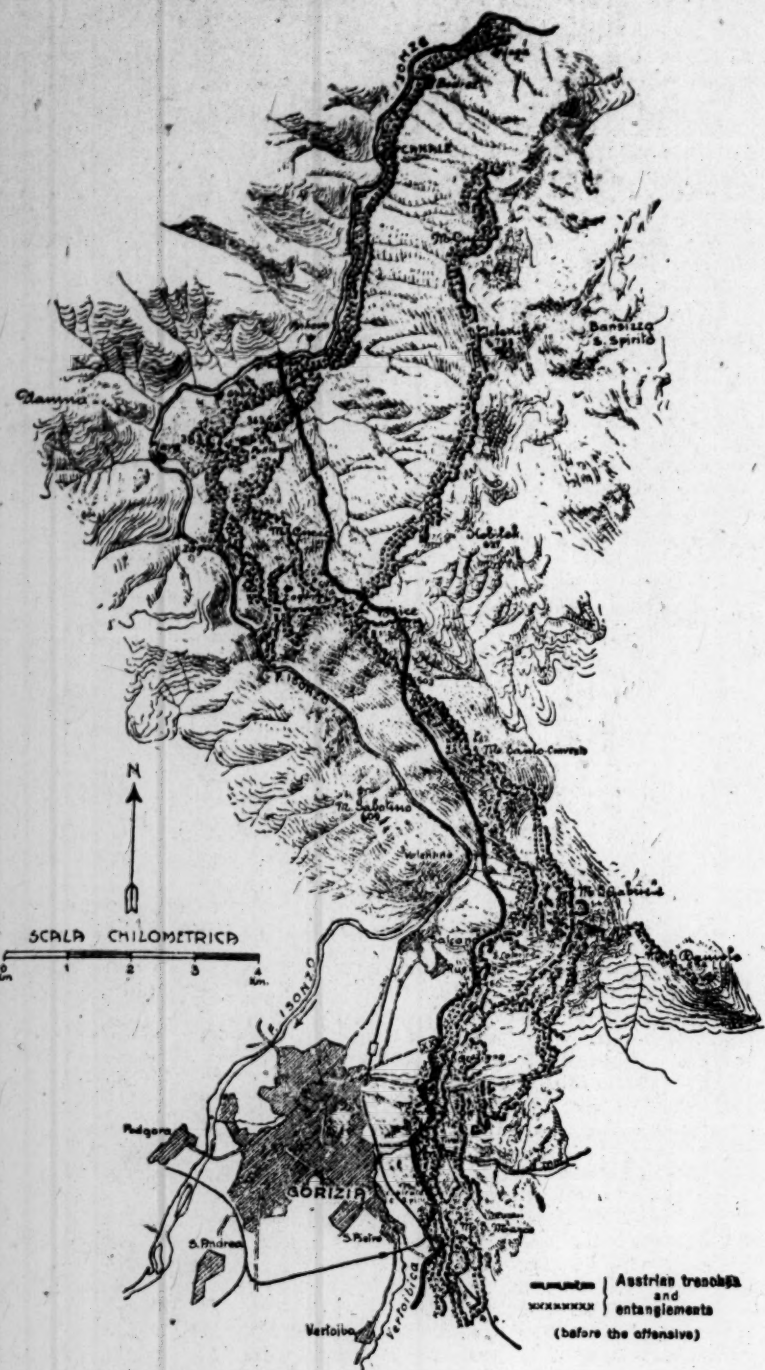
Towards the end of winter the General Staff, aware of a big Austro-German concentration in the Trentino, had every means ready to meet it, but seeing the enemy plans slackening in April, they decided to take the initiative. The plans for the spring offensive were: First, "to engage the enemy on all the front from Tolmino to the sea in an intense artillery action, which would leave him doubtful as to the real direction of the decisive attack; then to attack on the right wing to the north of Gorizia; and lastly, to strike out on the Carso." On the Trentino front a big array of forces and artillery, ready for an offensive, had placed the Italians in the position of being able to face an attack of the enemy, had the interrupted preparations for his offensive been resumed.

Referring to the attack on the middle Isonzo, the report states that the first phase of the action, the objective of which was the heights to the left of the Isonzo, from Globna to the Salcano defile, was entrusted to the General Staff of the Gorizia army. This operation was to be carried out by means of a heavy frontal attack on the mass mentioned, supported on the right by a strong assault on the Gorizia hills, and masked on the left by a demonstrative action, including the forcing of the Isonzo; between Loga and Bodrez, as a menace to the rear of the Austrian positions on the Banizza-S. Spirito Plateau. A vigorous demonstrative action, which was to contribute to the success, had to be effected by the third army on the southern edge of the Carso.

The operations were begun on May 12, with careful artillery preparation. The assault was launched from Plava and Gorizia about midday, May 13, when the bombardment had reached its maximum intensity. Hill 383, east of Plava, was carried, and the spur of Hill 535 on Monti Cucco reached. The Zagora barrier was forced and the strong point of Zagomila, opposite Mt. Cucco, partially occupied. By evening the convent on Mt. Santo was penetrated, and east of Gorizia the strongly fortified Hill 174, north of Tivoli, carried. On the other portions of the front the pressure was strong, but met everywhere by the stubborn resistance of the enemy, who forced the Italian troops to engage in a heavy struggle. During the night of the 15th the Austrians were completely surprised and the passage of the Isonzo forced between Loga and Bodrez, the Italians organizing an improvised bridgehead. At dawn of the 15th the attack on the heights was renewed, summit 611 on Mt. Cucco, and Hill 524 on the Vodice were carried in the face of violent Austrian attacks. The latter also stormed ineffectually Hill 174. The Italians could not maintain their occupation on Mt. Santo and withdrew below the summit.

The days following, until the 22d, may be considered as devoted to the organization and the consolidation of the conquests begun on the 14th and 15th. They were days of fighting, of unheard violence and of undying glory for the Italian troops. Subject to most furious fire and numberless counterattacks, the positions reached were extended. The success was increased by the occupation of Hill 363 (east of Plava), Globna and Palliova, and a firm hold was obtained on the whole mountainous ridge which culminates in Mt. Cucco. The bridgehead of Bodrez was abandoned on the 18th, the crossing having served its purpose. The retirement was as much a surprise to the enemy as the occupation had been.

While the operations on the Isonzo heights were in progress, the third army was assisting, by demonstrative action, on the outskirts of the Carso; the enemy was closely engaged and temporary progress made northeast of Dosso Fatti and on Hill 126, south of the Vipacco. "Altogether these days secured for the Italians the possession of most of the rocky bastion of Mt. Cucco and Mt. Santo beyond the Isonzo, and allowed them to advance their lines from Hill 363, over Hill 592 and 632 on the Vodice, on the saddle of Hill 503, and from this point



Julian front above Gorizia

Section of line along which the Italian forces conducted their spring offensive

to the western slopes of Mt. Santo as far as the old line facing on the Isonzo, the spur of S. Valentino." Prisoners to the number of 7113, including 163 officers, were taken, also 13 guns, a great number of bomb throwers and machine guns and a large quantity of war material.

The Austrians then made a diversion in the shape of an attack on the Trentino. In the hope of lightening the Italian pressure and misguiding their attention. The action was carried out from May 19 to 22 by a violent concentration of fire on the Italian positions in Val Sugana and on the Asiago Plateau, and by several infantry attacks to the west of Lake Garda and in the Adige Valley. There were two main attacks, the first (night of the 21st), against the "Tooth of the Pasubio," the second on the Piccolo Colbricon, in Travinolo Valley. The first failed entirely, the second ended in the complete rout of the Austrians after a small initial success, leaving a good number of prisoners in the hands of the Italians, and hundreds of fallen in front of the latter's defenses.

Thus the Austrian attempt at diversion had no other effect than to cause themselves new losses, the Italian plans being in no way modified, and the second phase of the action was begun on the Carso as soon as preparations were completed. At 4 p. m., May 23, the infantry began the attack after a 16-hour bombardment of great violence. The enemy's positions had already been partially destroyed by

previous bombardments and subjected to continuous fire to prevent repair. On the left wing, roughly from the eastern Vipacco to Castagnavizza, a demonstrative action conducted with great firmness and skill, kept the Austrians busy on that part of the front, while the Italian troops at the center and right carried the Austrian intrenchments close to the Italian lines, and spreading out in the sector south of the Castagnavizza-Boscomalo Road, advanced past Lucati and captured Jamiano, five hills, and Bagni (close to the sea). "One hundred and thirty aeroplanes, including a group of the royal navy seaplanes, took part." The Austrians, whom the rapid advance surprised, only toward evening began a violent reaction, with persistent counterattacks and heavy bombardment. That the Italians gained the day is proved by the capture of over 9000 prisoners, including 300 officers. "The battle was furiously resumed next day (May 24), and extended to the sea, two monitors shelling the Austrian positions on the coast."

The left of the third army, forming a pivot, exerted great pressure on the Austrians, and held their counterattacks, while the center attacked and carried the Boscomalo salient, reached the slopes of Hills 235 and 241, near by Fornaza, and pushed towards Hill 219, east of Komarje. The right wing continued the frontal attack of the previous day, reaching the enemy line at Plondar.

On the 25th the left wing maintained

its role and also carried some elements of the Austrian trenches; the center completed the capture of the Boscomalo salient and the right wing broke through the Plondar line, some detachments pushing on as far as the heights between Plondar-Medez and San Giovanni (on the coast). The attempts of the enemy to arrest the advance on this day and on the following ones were desperate; notwithstanding most violent shelling, counterattacks in force without consideration for losses, and bombardments by aeroplanes flying very low, the Italian advance proceeded vigorously. On the 26th, 27th and 28th further advances were made on the left center and right, though a few of the gains made could not be maintained. On the succeeding days, until the 31st, the positions captured were extended, rectified and strengthened under the protection of the artillery which neutralized the Austrian fire concentrated on these positions. While this offensive was developing on the Carso, the Austrians made every effort to distract the Italian attention and diminish pressure on this front, by redoubling their counterattacks against the lost positions on the Isonzo front, particularly the Vodice. These efforts were vigorously met by the Italian troops with the result that they bettered their position in the eastern versant of the Vodice and Hill 363 and the northern slopes of S. Marco.

The most furious fighting which took place in these days was on the 24th during the Austrian attacks on the Italian lines from Hill 363 (Plava), to the Vodice, at Tivoli, at Grazigna, and on the Fatic; on the 25th again on Hill 174 (Tivoli) and on the Vodice; on the 26th at the head of the Palliova Valley; and on the 27th on Hill 126 east of Grazigna. The tangible results of the second phase of the battle were 16,568 prisoners, including 441 officers, 20 guns, a large number of machine-guns and trench mortars. The Italian line from Castagnavizza to the sea was advanced from one to four kilometers; and threatening and formidable series of Austrian entrenchments was destroyed thus leaving more breathing room for the future operations of the Italians. The total number of prisoners taken from the 14th to the 28th was 23,681, including 604 officers; 38 guns, including 13 of medium caliber, 148 machine-guns, 27 trench mortars, besides a considerable quantity of rifles and war material.

NEW CORN SPECIES ATTRACTS NOTICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Many persons in the United States and Canada are now cultivating the Mandan maize, which is at present being extensively raised in the mountainous regions. The introduction of its culture was due to the researches of Prof. Gilbert Wilson of the University of Minnesota, who was working under the direction of the American Museum of Natural History. While investigating the agriculture of the Mandan Indians, he learned the secrets of the cultivation of the peculiar variety of corn, which was cultivated in accordance with secret methods developed by that tribe. This corn is hardy and prolific and withstands the cold weather.

The American Museum of Natural History on June 15 sowed five varieties of the Mandan corn in a tulip bed in front of the institution. The wide attention which this incidental cultivation of the corn attracted has greatly stimulated the culture of the Mandan maize in the eastern part of the United States, and has brought many inquiries concerning it.

The questions about the museum's now widely known corn patch are accompanied, in many cases, by requests for seed. These requests are being referred to the Montana Agricultural College at Bozeman, Mont., where extensive studies of the corn are being made at its experimental station.

Among the states in which special interest in the Mandan corn is being shown are New Jersey, Connecticut, Ohio, North Carolina, Idaho, Montana, Colorado and New Hampshire, and many inquiries have been received also from the Province of Quebec, Canada.

SWEET POTATOES TO BE URGED FOR FOOD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

JACKSON, Miss.—The statement of a United States Army quartermaster to P. P. Garner, Mississippi Commissioner of Agriculture, to the effect that raw or unprocessed sweet potatoes are not considered by the War Department as food articles of issue, though the canned article is treated as such, has caused a campaign, the purpose of which is to acquaint federal officials with the value of this food. Farmers of the sweet potato section have planted large crops and expect to find a ready market.

Commissioner Brown of Georgia has asked that the agricultural commissioners from sweet potato states go with him to Washington to confer with department heads and prove to them the food value of the sweet potato. This step is being taken under advisement.

MEATLESS DAYS IN OTTAWA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—The "beefless" and "baconless" days have commenced for the people of Ottawa and have been quite well received by those who, owing to circumstances or choice, partake of their meals at hotels, restaurants and other kinds of "eating houses." The order came into effect on Tuesday and beef and bacon were conspicuous by their absence, while but little white bread was noticeable. Although bacon and beef were for the most part unobtainable, other forms of pork and other meats were freely served.

WAR OPERATIONS IN MESOPOTAMIA

General Maude Recounts Actions
Against Hai Salient—Tells of
Fighting in Dabra Bend and
Capture of Sannaiyat

By The Christian Science Monitor special
military correspondent

LONDON, England.—In his Mesopotamian dispatches describing the operations against the Hai salient, Jan. 20 to Feb. 5, General Maude states that on the 11th, while Lieutenant-General Cobbe was still engaged in clearing the Khadairi Bend, Lieutenant-General Marshall commenced preparations for the reduction of the Hai salient—the extensive trench system which the Turks held astride the Hai River near its junction with the Tigris, and for a fortnight, General Maude says, we gained ground steadily in face of strong opposition, until on the 24th our trenches were within 400 yards of the enemy's front line. On the 25th the front line for 1800 yards astride the Hai was captured, and on the left bank the success was extended to the second line and consolidated. On the right bank the enemy were stronger and assisted by guns and machine guns in concealed positions. The objective was secured, but the Turks made four counterattacks, each being driven back in turn, except the last, which drove our men back to their own trenches. This deferred further attack till the next day, when the assault was made with complete success. The 27th and 28th saw further successful fighting, and on Feb. 1 the enemy's third line on the eastern or left bank was taken, the whole trench from the Hai to the Tigris being carried on a front of 2100 yards, and some progress made on the right bank.

On Feb. 3, the British left having been extended northwest towards the Tigris, Devons and Gurkhas carried the enemy's first and second line trenches, and a series of counterattacks were broken up. By dawn next day the enemy was found to have fallen back to the liquorice factory (on the left bank of the Tigris just opposite Kut-el-Amara and held by Townsend's garrison as an outwork). During this period the splendid fighting qualities of the infantry were well seconded by the bold support rendered by the artillery and by the ceaseless work carried out by the royal flying corps. The enemy's losses were heavy.

General Maude then describes the operations in the Dabra Bend, Feb. 6 to 18. The 6th and 8th were days of preparation, combining vigorous patrolling, intermittent bombardment, and many minor enterprises. Operations on the 9th and 10th, in which "The King's Own" and "The Buffs" (two famous English regiments) and a Gurkha battalion distinguished themselves, resulted in the British establishing themselves opposite the Horseshoe Dabra Bend, in spite of heavy fire from rifles and concealed machine guns, and in the Turks retreating to an inner line across the bend with outposts strongly held. They were finally enclosed in the bend by the 18th. Preparations were then made for an attack on the center; these involved the construction of trenches and approaches, with minor combats. During the four days of preparation, although there were indications that the enemy intended to stand and fight, the most likely ferry points were bombarded every night, in case transfers of men and stores across the Tigris were in progress.

On the 15th there was heavy fighting, with the result that "by nightfall the only resistance was from some trenches in the right rear of the position, covering about a mile of the Tigris bank, from which the enemy were trying to escape across the river, and it had been intended to clear these remaining trenches by a combined operation during the night, but two companies of a Gurkha battalion, acting on their own initiative, obtained a footing in them and took 98 prisoners. By the morning of the 16th they had completed their task, having taken 264 more prisoners. The total number of prisoners taken on the 15th and 16th was 2005, and the Dabra Bend was cleared of the enemy."

The following regiments are particularly mentioned: An Indian Grenadier battalion, the Loyal North Lancashires, The Royal Welsh Fusiliers and South Wales Borderers. "Thus terminated a phase of severe fighting brilliantly carried out. To effect the enemy from this horseshoe bend, bristling with trenches and commanded from across the river on three sides by hostile batteries and machine guns, called for offensive qualities of a high standard on the part of the troops."

"The enemy had now, after two

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CAMP GREENE WELFARE PLANS

Various Troops in Training to
Be Provided With Good
Entertainment and Other Features
by Civic Commission

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

RALEIGH, N. C.—Charlotte is perfecting plans for a commission on training camp activities whose duties will be to look after the interests of the soldiers who train at Camp Greene, as well as provide wholesome means of entertainment.

Religious, civic, fraternal and business organizations are working together in this matter. T. S. Settle, of the War Department Commission, who went to Charlotte for the special purpose, aided in getting the organization in shape.

W. A. Wheatley has been assigned by the War Department to act as executive secretary for the commission there. He will establish headquarters at some central part of the city before the soldiers arrive. Some of the committees to be appointed are: Accommodations, information, reception, entertainment, music and public celebration, church cooperation, finance, commercial recreation, fraternal organizations and clubs, library and education, physical recreation, and girls' and women's committee.

The great remount station to be located at Camp Greene will have corals, it is said, for between 5000 and 12,000 mules.

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PRAYER HEALING UPHELD BY LAW

Only Those Who Practice Non-Religious Methods Need Be Licensed, Affirms New York Court in Haldeman Case

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ALBANY, N. Y.—The Court of Appeals, the highest court of this State, has again construed and applied the New York statute which forbids the practice of medicine without a license, but provides that it shall not affect "the practice of the religious tenets of any church." The same statute was before the same court in the now well-known case of People v. Cole, 219 New York Reports 98, when it was held to fully protect practitioners of Christian Science. In that case, however, the court said, "The religious tenets of a church must be practiced in good faith to come within the exception." In the present case the facts presented an instance of fraud or pretense, and it was decided accordingly.

At the same time, the Court of Appeals held that the trial court erred by charging the jury that the defendant had not the right to practice his religion for pay. The Court of Appeals also construed, in a clear and accurate manner, the clause in the New York statute designed to protect practitioners of Christian Science, and, after referring to like provisions in other states, summed them up as follows: "Through all this legislation runs a common purpose. The law exacts no license for ministrations by prayer or by the power of religion. But one who heals by other agencies must have the training of the expert." The seven judges who sat in this case were agreed, except that Judge Cuddihy held that the defendant should have been granted a new trial by reason of certain errors of the trial court. The opinion of the majority, written by Judge Cardozo, follows:

Cardozo, J.—The defendant had been convicted of the illegal practice of medicine. He says he is a spiritualist and that he has practiced the religious tenets of his church. If that is all that he has done, he has acted within his rights. We think he has done more.

In February, 1915, one Albert Haldeman, then suffering from fatal heart disease, visited the defendant's office. He paid four visits there and received three visits at his own home. He died the next month. The defendant rubbed his body with a liniment and gave him medicine for internal use. All this was done for pay. The patient's wife accompanied him to the office. She says the defendant never uttered a word about spiritualism. The defendant, who was a witness, does not assert that he did. A pamphlet, handed by him to his patient, is in evidence. The title on the cover gives the defendant's name, and adds the words: "Specialist in all forms of chronic diseases; strictly confidential; consultation free." Within the covers is a sketch of the defendant's life. We are told that when 11 years old "he would get herbs and give them to sick people, for he seemed to know what would be good for them." In later years the Erie County Medical Society complained of him, and a fine was imposed. "After that," says the sketch, "he joined the New York State Association of Spiritualists."

The sketch is followed by many testimonials from patients. All or nearly all acclaim the virtue of his medicines. Not one of them betrays a consciousness that the supposed cure has been wrought through the power of religion. This was the pamphlet by which the defendant accredited himself to Haldeman. One cannot find here the picture of the religious devotee. One can find only the picture of the unlicensed medical practitioner.

The picture is not changed when we read the defendant's testimony. On the stand he characterized himself as a therapist and spiritualist healer and dealer in patent medicines. He had patented them himself. He used a liniment compounded of angworms, turpentine, sweet oil and benzine. He says that while massaging the patient with this liniment he indulged in silent prayer. He also prescribed for internal use a medicine compounded of wine, beef tea, and citrate of iron. The same medicine was used for every one. He argues that all this must be excused because he had become a member of the Spiritualist church and had been commissioned by that church as a spiritual healer. Some of the evidence which he offered on that subject was rejected. Enough was received, however, to prove that the church had recognized him as a healer, and that the practice of spiritual healing was a tenet of its faith. It would have been better if part of the rejected evidence had been admitted. But if all that was offered had been admitted it could not justify the defendant's acts.

The statute prohibits the practice of medicine without a license, but excepts from its prohibition "the practice of the religious tenets of any church" (Public Health Law, Sec. 175; Consol. Laws, ch. 45). We held in People v. Cole (219 N. Y. 98) that the exception protected the practitioners of Christian Science, who taught as part of their religion the healing power of Mind. Even then we said that there were times when the question of their good faith must be submitted to a jury. But things were done by this defendant which no good faith could justify. He combined faith with patent medicine. If he invoked the power of spirit he did not forget to prescribe his drugs. "It is beyond all question or dispute," said Voltaire, "that magic words and ceremonies are quite capable of most effectually destroying a whole flock of sheep, if the words be

accompanied by a sufficient quantity of arsenic" (Morley's Critical Miscellanies, III, p. 17). The law, in its protection of believers, has other cures in mind. The tenets to which it accords freedom alike of practice and of profession are not merely the tenets, but the religious tenets, of a church. The profession and the practice of the religion must be itself the cure. The sufferer's mind must be brought into submission to the infinite Mind, and in this must be the healing. The operation of the power of spirit must be not direct and remote, but direct and immediate. If that were not so, a body of men who claimed divine inspiration might prescribe drugs and perform surgical operations under cover of the law. While the healer inculcates the faith of the church as a method of healing he is immune. When he goes beyond that, puts his spiritual agencies aside and takes up the agencies of the flesh his immunity ceases. He is then competing with physicians on their own ground, using the same instrumentalities and arrogating to himself the right to pursue the same methods without the same training.

The meaning of the act is made plain when we consider kindred legislation elsewhere. In varying phrases immunity is granted to those who practice their religious tenets, but always in such a form as to confine the exemption to spiritual ministrations. The statutes are collated in the briefs in People v. Cole (supra). Thus, in Maine (Rev. Sts., 1903, chap. 17, sec. 16, 1895, chap. 170), Massachusetts (R. L., chap. 76, sec. 9) and Connecticut (Gen. St. 1902, sec. 4514) the exemption is specifically declared to extend to those who practice Christian Science. In New Hampshire (L. 1915, chap. 187, sec. 17) it is declared to extend to "those who endeavor to prevent or cure disease or suffering by spiritual means or prayer." In Illinois (Hurd Rev. St., 1909, chap. 91, sec. 11, p. 1474) the act does not apply to "any person who ministers to or treats the sick or suffering by mental or spiritual means without the use of any drug or material remedy." Nearly the same language is used in the statutes of New Jersey (L. 1915, chap. 271, sec. 9), North Carolina (L. 1905, chap. 697), Colorado (Rev. Sts., 1908, sec. 6069), Virginia (L. 1912, chap. 237, sec. 11) and Michigan (L. 1913, chap. 368, sec. 8). There are like provisions in other states. Through all this legislation there runs a common purpose. The law exacts no license for ministrations by prayer or by the power of religion. But one who heals by other agencies must have the training of the expert.

If that is the true view of the meaning of this statute the defendant on his own confession has violated the law. Errors which otherwise might be important are thereby rendered harmless. The court charged the jury that the defendant had not the right to practice his religion for pay. There was doubtless error in the ruling (People v. Cole, supra). It is impossible, however, that the error should have affected the result, and we disregard it as immaterial (Code Crim. Pr., sec. 542; People v. Swersky, 216 N. Y. 471, 481).

The defendant was justly convicted and the judgment should be affirmed.

LINE CHANGES HANDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., London, announce that they have taken over the management, operation and control of the Allan Line steamers, together with the offices of the company in London, Glasgow, Dundee, Londonderry and elsewhere. In future all operations of the joint Allan-Canadian Pacific services from Liverpool will be conducted at the offices of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Royal Liver Building, and the Allan Line office in Liverpool has been closed. The number and combined tonnage of Canadian Pacific and Allan Line vessels on the Atlantic and Pacific, for which the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services act as managers and agents, is 39 vessels of approximately 400,000 tons, including seven vessels now building. Passenger and freight services will be carried on between Liverpool, London, Bristol, Glasgow and Havre to the United States and Canada, and between Vancouver and Japan, Manila and China.

ITALY AND RUSSIAN SUCCESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy—The Italo-Russian committee at their first meeting after the resumption of hostilities on the Russian front, unanimously passed the following resolution and urged their president, the Count di San Martino, to deliver it to the Russian Ambassador in person: "The Italo-Russian committee applauds the splendid victory of the Russian army which is constantly giving further proofs of the powerful contribution brought by their ally to the common cause of European democracy and freedom, and sends a cordial salutation to mighty Russia, together with an expression of their earnest desire for the definite triumph of justice and for the liberation of the oppressed peoples." The Count di San Martino was subsequently received by the Russian Ambassador, who declared himself delighted with this fresh proof of the cordial feelings existing between the two allied countries.

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THE STRIKERS

A general air of calm and peace pervaded the village. The sun had risen in a clear sky, and although towards noon, its rays asserted themselves with rather unpleasant force in the valleys, on the downs there was a gentle breeze that kept the heather stirring, and provided refreshment for traveler and beast. The village stood on the side of a hill, and below it ran a stream which was crossed by a simple one-arched bridge. The road crossed the bridge and plunged immediately into the heart of the New Forest. Half way down the street and exactly at the point where the hill dipped rapidly towards the stream, stood the schoolhouse which provided education for the youth of the village and the surrounding farms. The schoolhouse being raised high, as it had to be if it was to be built beside the quickly descending road, was visible from every house in the village. Indeed, the village itself ascended a wooded height opposite the schoolhouse, and stray cottages, buried here and there among the big trees, stood round in the theaterlike formation of the hill. This afforded to mothers and other people unfair advantages for observing who went quickly and willingly to school, and who remained to play upon the road.

On this particular June day, when morning school was over, and the first children to be released rushed into the yard, a tendency to gather in groups might have been observed. Sudden ejaculations were indulged in, stones were kicked violently aside as though greatly obstructing the homeward way. Great friendships appeared to spring into being without warning, so much so that a couple could be seen to separate themselves from the rest and walk away together in close confabulation. Equally rapid enmities seemed to prevail, well-known "pals" being separated as by a law of impulse. The boys were the first out of school. This was a common happening, and it was their custom to remain in the schoolyard until the girls and smaller fry emerged. Today customs were set aside. Evidently a grievance was afoot. Up the village street the boys came in knots and companies. Mutterings could be heard: "She'd

better look out for herself," "she'll go one too many presently," "she'll find that worms can turn." Small boys listened, impressed but fearful. Would the big fellows do something magnificently strong but very terrible? Was the question in their minds. They inclined rather toward the pacifist groups, as the timid may perhaps be excused for doing, especially when "teacher" looms as large in one's mental horizon as a sea serpent.

Breathing reprisals aloud, or with a willing-to-mitigate and ready-to-negotiate air, the opposing groups ascended the village street. At their respective cottage doors they parted, and in case long ears should be waiting to overhear, the threats were uttered in whispers. "She'll see what she shall see," "the idea of us working Saturday afternoon—not much," "strike, that's what we'll do, strike, why not?" "Yaas, you may leave it to me, Bill," was the final word of a bulldog-faced youth in wide knickers and a straw hat as he turned into his gate, and proceeded to send forth a loud discordant whistle to assure mother that everything was normal and intact. The girls and the infants were not in it. Their return was marked by an air of unusual quiet, owing to the fact that the derisive remarks from the rude male element of the school were conspicuously absent. Evidently extra Saturday afternoon tasks did not apply to them. "Teacher," who emerged last, accompanied by other teachers, locked the door and departed. No flaming finger wrote upon the wall to advise her of the impending cloud-burst.

The dinner hour passed uneventfully. When the clock on the church was striking one, the cottages began to give up their young ones more, and a long straggling trail of children could be seen coming down the village street. By two o'clock all were safely folded within the schoolhouse. An hour passed. The sun shone calmly on the yellow roses that clambered up the leaning buttresses between the windows. The windows, framed in vines and honeysuckle, stood wide open to the breezes and the sunshine. The wide oak door with its embossed iron hinges, alone, was closed. Peace prevailed. Three o'clock, twenty minutes past three, and all was still.

At twenty-five minutes past the hour the door opened slowly. There was a pause. Then the bulldog-faced boy stepped out alone. He kicked a stone about. An interval of breathless waiting, then another boy came, and yet another. At last five strikers stood in the yard. The air was thick with menace. "Slackers," one said. "They're funking," was the reply. "We'll show them what—for tomorrow," said the big boy. "You bet," murmured an admiring aide-de-camp. Inside the schoolhouse hearts were failing, that was undeniable. A fist doubled up like a ball was thrust into an open window from outside. It acted like magic. Out tumbled the reluctant strikers. Threatened by a worse fate from without, they braved the terrors from law and order within, and hurried themselves precipitately upon the unknown. They had crossed the Rubicon, and there was no returning.

What to do next was the question. Already some one walking in their garden had caught sight of the unusual group. Five and twenty boys in the school yard, while school was in progress, was unprecedented. In a few minutes the entire village was out on the opposite slope to watch the trend of affairs. The spirit of the ringleader-qualed under the scrutiny. He would have welcomed an earthquake at that particular moment. "We're in the right," he said sheepishly. "We'll fight the lot, if they'll come on, but they won't," he added, "they're a set of fools." If only teacher might come out and order them back. They would defy her and all authority. They might even pick up stones and be forcibly unarmed. Instead, the sun lowered itself peacefully in the sky, and soon the girls and infants would come out. What to do was the burning question. "Play cricket," some one said, but the cricket things were all in the village, and they knew it. "Break the windows," said a very small boy meekly. "Shut up, who are you?" said the ringleader savagely. "Well, throw gravel," said the small boy again, "and run, if you're afraid." "Ask teacher for an explanation," proposed a youth, a former member of the pacifist group. "We won't take no explanation, and she knows it," said the bulldog-faced boy, gathering

fresh courage. "Fight her yourself then, and get licked," a voice from the outskirts exclaimed. "I'm goin' back if you ain't got nothink better to propose." "Oh! write and see," said another. "Give 'em a chance," said a third.

The atmosphere was growing sultry. Friends were turning into foes. He faced them. "Every one of you," he said with scathing infection, "who has got the pluck, go home, and get his cricket things and be in the cricket field in fifteen minutes." The stroke was a mastery one. As easily pull a kid out of a lion's den as take the cricket things out of the well-guarded cottages. The problem had shifted its place. In less than fifteen minutes the bulldog-faced boy sat alone on the bench in the cricket field, his bat, obtained by the boldest of strategy, beside him. For him there was no anticlimax. At that supreme hour tomorrow did not count!

MR. BRYAN WRITES ON DRAFT RESISTANCE

LINCOLN, Neb.—No sympathy should be wasted on those arrested for unpatriotic utterances. William J. Bryan declares in a signed editorial in his paper, the Commoner. Resistance to the draft law is branded as anarchy. "Before our nation enters a war it is perfectly proper to discuss the wisdom of going to war, but the discussion is closed when Congress acts," Mr. Bryan says. "We must stand together and fight it through. There are only two sides to a war—every American must be on the side of the United States."

DU PONT COMPANY TO DECIDE ON PURCHASE

WILMINGTON, Del.—Stockholders of E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Company are to decide whether they shall purchase the T. Coleman Du Pont stock, which has been a subject of litigation for more than a year, and which is said to involve a total of more than \$50,000,000. Daniel O. Hastings was appointed master to call a meeting of the stockholders.

NEEDS OF RUSSIAN ARMY CONSIDERED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Maj.-Gen. Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff of the army and head of the military contingent of the mission to Russia, had a conference on Friday with officials of the Russian Embassy concerning the equipment needs of the Russian and Rumanian armies. General Scott said he found 15 Russian and Rumanian divisions facing an overwhelming German-Austrian force and in need of munitions, food, clothing and other equipment.

One reason they cannot be properly supplied is found in the lack of transportation facilities, and General Scott believes that no less than 1000 locomotives should be shipped immediately to Archangel before that port is closed by ice. It is understood that when Elihu Root returns to Washington from New York next week he will advise in the name of the commission that, if necessary, locomotives and cars be commandeered in the United States, where they can be spared quickly, changed to the broad Russian gauge by rush work in the machine shops and shipped to Russia at the earliest possible moment.

STARCH TO BE MADE FROM POTATO CULLS

PORTLAND, Ore.—Another Oregon industry that is to use a local product which heretofore has gone to waste has been organized under the corporate name of the Pacific Potato Starch Company with an authorized capital stock of \$60,000, says the Oregonian. When the new plant is opened not later than Dec. 1, thousands of tons of potato culls, for which there has been no market will be employed in manufacturing potato starch, glucose, grape sugar, dextrin, potato meal, stock food and other by-products of the potato. The table potato is not to be used at all, but merely the culls which are either too small or too big and knotty to meet the standard market requirements.

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Every item contained in the illustrated catalog sent out by Chandler & Co. at the beginning of August is on sale during the entire month. Hence you can purchase your furs any day until August 31.

—special prices till Aug. 31
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—finest workmanship

—furs held till Dec. 1
—purchases payable Nov. 1

Arrangements have been made and contracts entered into with the manufacturers of every piece, to take orders for any of these furs during the entire month of August.

HUDSON SEAL COAT (Seal-dyed Muskrat)—45 in. Skunk trimmed. (Illustrated) August Sale Price 157.00 November Price 195.00	HUDSON SEAL COAT (Seal-dyed Muskrat)—42 in. long August Sale Price 110.00 November Price 145.00	HUDSON SEAL COAT (Seal-dyed Muskrat)—45 in. Natural Skunk trimmed. August Sale Price 178.00 November Price 225.00	HUDSON SEAL COAT (Seal-dyed Muskrat)—40 in. Fine selected skins. August Sale Price 95.00 November Price 120.00	HUDSON SEAL COAT (Seal-dyed Muskrat)—Kolin- sky collar and cuffs. August Sale Price 229.00 November Price 285.00
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HUDSON SEAL COAT (Seal-dyed Muskrat)—Squir- rel collar and cuffs. August Sale Price 148.00 November Price 185.00	RACCOON COAT 45 in. long (Illustrated). August Sale Price 149.00 November Price 195.00	NATURAL MUSKRAT COAT Hudson Seal collar and cuffs; 45 in. (Illustrated). August Sale Price 78.00 November Price 110.00	NUTRIA COAT 45 inches long, large collar. August Sale Price 115.00 November Price 150.00
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KAMCHATKA BLUE FOX SET Animal shaped scarf. August Sale Price 69.00 November Price 95.00	BLACK FOX SET With brush and head. August Sale Price 35.00 November Price 50.00	YUKON WOLF SET Animal scarf and muff. August Sale Price 45.00 November Price 60.00	NATURAL RACCOON SET Large muff — animal collar. August Sale Price 32.50 November Price 45.00	HUDSON SEAL SET Stole collar — canteen muff. August Sale Price 29.50 November Price 40.00
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PRESIDENT MAY FIX COAL PRICES

Mr. Wilson Gets Facts on Entire Situation, and It Is Believed He Will Commandeer Product and Arrange Rates by Districts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson has held a conference with mine owners and operators that, it is considered, may lead to Government control of the properties. The interests of the public now will be presented by the Federal Trade Commission, which has just completed its investigation of coal production costs. Provisions of the Food Control Bill giving the President power to fix coal prices from the mine to the consumer and investing in him authority to regulate all coal produced and sold to the public, are expected to be put into operation almost immediately.

The Trade Commission's report, it is learned, will say that at present prices coal operators, jobbers and retailers are reaping exorbitant profits and that inequitable distribution is adding to the costs in many parts of the country.

Operators and miners who oppose Government price-fixing in the fear that prices will be pushed down to too low a level put their case before the President through Frank S. Peabody, chairman of the coal production committee of the Council of National Defense, and John P. White, president of the United Mine Workers of America. Their idea of a solution of the situation, as expressed to the President, is that a voluntary arrangement be made between operators, miners and the Government and that no move be made toward enforcement of the drastic provisions of the food bill.

The coal situation, according to officials who have studied the subject, is in a more chaotic state now than it has been at any time. Miners throughout the country are threatening to strike unless their wages are raised to give them a share of the enormous profits made. Prices are soaring in spite of the agreement made recently between Government heads and the operators, and many sections of the country face a winter with scanty supplies of fuel.

The program many officials believe President Wilson is most likely to adopt to control the industry would provide that the Government commandeer all coal produced, dividing the country into districts and fixing a maximum price for each district. Under this plan there would be from seven to 12 districts, and in each district a price would be set, based upon an average cost of producing plus a definite percentage of profit. The district's output would be pooled, and in this way every operator would get the same percentage of profit, whatever might be his cost of production.

Six states produce about 85 per cent of the country's total bituminous output. Since there are altogether 26 coal-producing states some districts would include several states. The aim would be to form the districts so that production costs in each would vary but little, although the difference between districts might be considerable. This plan would mean that the trade commission or whatever agency the President selects to administer provisions of the law, would direct distribution by districts.

Evidence that the country is growing restive under continued high prices is seen in the demand by representatives of 13 state councils of defense meeting in Chicago that the Government take immediate action.

Operators Cancel Offer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The State movement to force reduction of coal prices to a reasonable rate at the earliest possible moment took great strides forward on Friday. At the opening of the Illinois hearing, before the Illinois coal director, coal operators of the State withdrew from their agreement with the Governor to let the coal director fix the price of Illinois coal. Chief Justice Grein N. Carter of the State Supreme Court then continued the hearing without the operators, heard data submitted by the Illinois State Council of Defense, asked for their conclusions as to profits that should be allowed, and declared he would go ahead and set the price for coal at the mouth of the mine as soon as possible.

The figures on what the State Council thinks is a fair price and profit for Illinois coal will be presented to the coal director on Monday, this bureau is informed, and Justice Carter ex-

pects to hand down his decision Thursday.

Thursday is the day when State councils of defense from 13 states, which met in Chicago several days ago, will reassemble in adjourned meeting here to consider the coal situation then confronting them. If Illinois has then set its coal price, the expectation is that the other states in the conference will move to take similar and coordinate action. By that time it is expected the Federal Government may be stirred to take some serious steps of its own in reducing prices.

The committee of the Illinois State Council of Defense, which plans to present its view of a legitimate coal profit on Monday, is composed of Samuel Insull, chairman of the Illinois Defense Council; J. Ogden Armour and Levy Mayer.

If the Illinois operators do not abide by the price, the coal director sets, members of the State council declare that Governor Lowden will take steps to seize the mines; but many hardly believe it will be necessary to go that far to bring the operators to time. There was much talk yesterday of a special session of the Legislature being called. "If the Legislature meets to take up the coal situation," declared a State council member, "The Christian Science Monitor's representative, 'the coal mines will never go back to where they are now, but will come under regulation of a commission exactly like public utilities and the utilities commission.'"

The withdrawal of the Illinois operators from the hearings and agreement made a sensation here yesterday. Through their attorney, at the beginning of the hearing, they presented a resolution declaring that they could not enter into the proceedings because Federal legislation recently presented covered the ground; because official word from the Federal Trade Commission has been received by operators of the State proposing in language that the operator cannot misconstrue or disregard, that any action taken locally would be embarrassing to the properly constituted authorities in Washington; because of antitrust proceedings threatened in St. Louis; because of the Illinois miners' strike, and because restriction of product to Illinois might give rise to antitrust proceedings against the operators. Later, F. C. Honnald, secretary of the coal operators conference, issued a statement asserting that "no possible charge of bad faith can warrantably be made against the coal operators by Governor Lowden." One of those in closest touch with the Governor's agreement informs this bureau that the agreement was morally binding on the operators. The Illinois strike situation, incidentally, is much improved.

Subsequently, at the hearing, Levy Mayer, presented the case for the State, declaring that the operators did not disclaim excessive profits, but that their position was that they were now entitled to get all they could make up for lean years. He presented contracts to show sharp and unreasonable advances in the price of coal and to indicate what actual cost of production was, certain of the contracts being so framed. Clifford Thorne, appearing for utility corporations, spoke along the same line. Retail dealers assured the coal director of their earnest support. Retail prices are to be taken up when the mine-mouth price is determined.

Among railroad men in attendance at the hearing were C. H. Markham, president of the Illinois Central Railroad, and R. H. Ashton, president of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Shipbuilders to Cooperate

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representatives of shipbuilding plants gathered here at the call of Rear Admiral Capps, general manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, have decided to cooperate in the purchase of materials for ship construction in order to eliminate competition and to insure prompt delivery of supplies. A central purchasing office will be named to work with Maj. R. E. Wood, purchasing officer for the corporation. Although the Government has taken over the construction of ships, purchases of materials will be made by the individual yards.

Conference in Alabama

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In view of a conference to be held under the auspices of Secretary of Labor Wilson at Birmingham, Ala., labor leaders have recalled an order for a strike of Alabama coal miners. A telegram sent by the labor officials to the miners' unions notes the arrangements for the conference and adds: "In deference to the request of our Government and in accordance with the policy adopted at our convention we instruct mine workers to continue work pending the outcome of this meeting."

CAMBRIDGE HAS MARKET OPENING

First Venture Proves Success as Consumers Practically Buy Up All Produce on Hand in About Three Hours

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

At 10 o'clock, three hours after its initial opening, the Cambridge public market, which opened on the lawn of the First Baptist Church near Central Square this morning, was practically sold out, and some of the producers had driven back to their farms for a second load of vegetables in order to supply the demand of purchasers, who from the outset were numerous.

That the experiment which was launched by the City Council cooperating with the Food Production and Conservation Committee was a success was apparent to all concerned, for piles of empty vegetable boxes on every hand, and men, women and children returning to their homes well laden with produce, showed that the public appreciated the opportunity to cut out the middleman, and incidentally to make a substantial saving in their buying.

The market opened at 7 o'clock, and eight producers from surrounding towns were represented. There were all sorts of vegetables, some boxed, others in paper bags, and all showed they were fresh from the garden only a few short hours before.

In nearly every instance, garden stuff was sold considerably under the market prices, and the public was not slow to appreciate the fact. Great, crisp heads of lettuce were only a nickel, and beets were three bunches for 5 cents in contrast to the customary price of 5 cents a bunch. Cereals were the same.

Sweet corn was in greatest demand, and at 20 cents the dozen, the supply was soon exhausted, at a saving of at least five, and even 10 cents on prevailing market prices. At three for five cents, cucumbers were a bargain, and fine specimens of tomatoes sold at eight cents a pound. Onions in quart boxes brought five cents a box, beet greens were five a pound, and a big bunch of parsley was the same.

There were some good bargains in cabbages, small ones selling for a nickel each, while big ones were a dime, instead of the customary 3 cents per pound. One purchaser bought a cabbage at 10 cents, which upon being weighed when he reached home, tipped the scales at a little over 14 pounds, which at market prices would have cost him 42 cents. String beans brought 8 cents a quart, or two quarts for 15 cents, and Horticultural beans were 40 cents a peck.

The "Farm to Home" idea appealed to the people, and purchasers came with all sorts of receptacles, even to baby carriages, which they filled with miscellaneous articles, some buying enough to last the average consumer for several days. Market baskets at cost prices were sold by Mrs. Walter S. Burke, who was active in establishing the market, and she was assisted by Mrs. George H. Parker. Paper bags of goodly proportions were given away by the conservation committee.

Mrs. Burke expressed herself as greatly pleased with the experiment, saying that the experience in Cambridge was similar to that in other places.

"We had difficulty in getting the farmers to take hold of the project," she said, "for they were rather skeptical as to how the market would turn out, but I think now they are satisfied with results, and will need no further persuasion."

In connection with the food conservation movement, Mrs. Burke is in charge of a canning station which will open next week at 730 Massachusetts Avenue, close by the public market stand. Here the public may bring vegetables bought from the market for canning, the work being under the supervision of a canning expert.

Clarence P. Kidder, chairman of the conservation committee from the City Council, said "The idea is the right one, and Cambridge people have taken hold of it well. Naturally we can make some changes which will be beneficial next week. People are convinced now that they can buy things cheaper here, they can make

their own selection, and they surely appreciate it." Associated with Mr. Kidder are William H. Hogan and William J. Lynch of the City Council, and Harry J. Mahoney who has acted in publicity matters.

Prominent in arranging the details of the market has been M. S. Rose, superintendent of gardens, who expressed himself as highly satisfied with the results of opening market day. "We could expect nothing more," said Mr. Rose. "I am vastly pleased with the way things have gone this morning. This plan has long been contemplated, and I am glad to see it in operation. I sincerely hope it will become a fixture here."

The public market day will be on Tuesday of next week, and it is expected at this time to open a city table for the sale of vegetables.

These will be secured from the small gardens about the city, most of which are under the direction of Mr. Rose, and vegetables will be sold upon a 10 per cent basis. It is expected too that more farmers will drive in for market day, and that the plan of buying direct from the producer will become a habit in all Cambridge households.

Cooperating in the civic betterment idea, the First Baptist Society donated the use of its lawn for market purposes, the location being an ideal one, easy of access, and in the shopping district of the city.

One producer who sent a team to the Cambridge market this morning, is also supplying public markets in Brookline, Quincy and in Roxbury.

Market at Dorchester

Several wagonloads of vegetables and other farm produce were sold this forenoon, between 5 and 10 o'clock, at the Christopher Gibson Playground, Park Street, and Dorchester Avenue, Dorchester, by a company which undertook the experiment of selling supplies bought in wagonloads from farmers near Boston. The use of the playground for the purpose met with the approval of Patrick H. Graham, superintendent of public markets, who says he will be glad to have many such markets established.

Prices at the playground market were considerably lower than in ordinary retail Boston markets. Green corn, for example, sold at 20 to 25 cents a dozen while regular markets charged 35 cents for similar corn. Four cucumbers were sold for 15 cents, against three for the same amount in other markets. Blueberries were plentiful at 15 cents a basket while elsewhere they brought 22 cents. The Gibson playground market will be maintained Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, according to the company.

GETTING IN GRAIN IN MANITOBA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man.—An urgent call is being sent out for help in the harvest fields of Manitoba. Thousands of acres, says the national service director, Mr. Chapman, are already ripe and ready for cutting, and the imperative need is for men to handle it at once.

The splendid ripening weather of the past two weeks is responsible for the premature harvesting, and the big parties of harvest hands arranged for in the East will not arrive till Aug. 20 or 22. To fill the gap between the present time and their arrival, the city of Winnipeg is releasing as many of its employees as possible for work in the fields. Business firms and individual employers are following a similar procedure; while in the smaller towns throughout Manitoba, the townspeople are closing their places of business at 5 in the afternoon, requisitioning all the motor cars in town and transporting the entire available population out into the neighboring country, where they spend the entire evenings in stooking the grain out during the day.

The Government of Manitoba is making all arrangements for the distribution of labor. The whole province has been so organized that lists of men required and wages farmers will pay are on file from every municipality, and the men will be sent direct to the points where the need is greatest.

GARDNER OPENS PUBLIC MARKET

Central Distributing Point Established to Dispose of Produce Raised by Cooperation—Municipal Canning Plant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

GARDNER, Mass.—Following up its work in the increase of food production and in the opening of a municipal canning factory, the public safety committee on production and conservation, today opened a municipal market on the grounds of the West Street School. The work in Gardner has attracted the attention of the United States Department of Agriculture, which commends it to other communities.

From the start the work of the committee on production and conservation has been handled with efficiency. Both farmers and merchants are represented on this committee, and their joint interests have at all times been considered. While the committee urged home gardens in the town, it also induced the farmers to increase their planted acreage and helped them to do it. Arrangements were made with the banks so that needed loans could be obtained by farmers without too much formality, and the committee laid in supplies of seed potatoes, fertilizers, sprays and other commodities for distribution, at cost among farmers and gardeners generally. To insure the farmer against loss, prices and profits were in some instances guaranteed. Headquarters were opened with the general secretary, George L. Minott, in charge under the chairman, George A. Dunn and an expert, Emory E. Grayson, was engaged as agricultural advisor. Mr. Grayson visits all the gardens and is called into frequent consultation by the farmers. The whole situation has been resolved into one of close cooperation.

Of the 1700 home gardens and gardens on vacant plots of ground planted in Gardner last spring every one is in a flourishing condition, it is stated. Only one was abandoned and that by a man who left the city. It was taken over by the committee, and the original owner, if he can be found, will be recompensed for his own outlay on it. With the cooperation of the local press, frequent bulletins are issued and an adequate system of protection has been worked out and put in operation.

To take care of surplus products, a municipal canning factory was opened on Aug. 4. This is located in a suite of several rooms fitted with the proper equipment for doing the work in the most approved manner. This includes two pressure cookers with a capacity of 200 cans a day. The canning is done by a graduate of the Gardner High School, and two students at the school, Miss Madeline Campbell, Miss Edith Olson and Miss Mary Minott.

working under the direction of the teacher of domestic science. Products brought to the factory are canned for the producer by the cold pack method at a small charge for labor and materials furnished by the factory. Supplies not wanted by the producer for his own use will be sold for him at a small profit.

The success of the municipal market opened today indicates that it will become a permanent feature of the town. Dealers in foodstuffs have given cordial cooperation. Charges have had a wholesome effect on prices throughout the town showing where they have been inflated and giving the farmer a more satisfactory profit than he has had heretofore. To encourage the farmer to bring his products to town he is invited to bring any surplus product to the canning factory for preservation where chicken and other fowl will be put up as well as fruits and vegetables.

Also under the Public Safety Committee of which Fred L. Butler is chairman, the Ladies Aid Society is conducting a canning school four times a week. The lessons are given in different languages to meet the needs of Gardner's cosmopolitan population. The Massachusetts Agricultural College through its extension department, the United States Department of Agriculture and local organizations such as the Worcester County Farm Bureau, are cooperating in various ways with the work of production and preservation of food in Gardner. This work is not limited to the one municipality but extends to Westminster, Templeton, East Templeton, Baldwinville, Otter River and Hubbardston.

CALIFORNIA FOOD DIRECTOR NAMED

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Gov. W. D. Stephens has appointed Harris Weinstein State Market Director under the law which went into effect on July 30, and by the terms of which the old law, under which Mr. Weinstein has served, was repealed, says the Union. As State market director, Mr. Weinstein will act as adviser for producers and distributors when requested, assisting them in distribution of any products at fair prices. He also becomes head of the State fish exchange, created under a law known as the "State Fish Exchange Act." As such he will be empowered to fix the maximum retail price of all fish sold in California, to regulate the destruction of food fish, to create a fish exchange, to license those engaged in catching and disposing of fish, to investigate and report upon the fish industry and to promote the sale of fish.

LIQUOR PEDLERS HELD

Charles W. Yull and Leo Kinch were yesterday held in \$500 bonds for a hearing next Thursday before United States Commissioner William Hayes on a charge of selling intoxicating liquor to soldiers in uniform in the woods at Pepperell Thursday night.

CULTIVATION OF THE CASSAVA

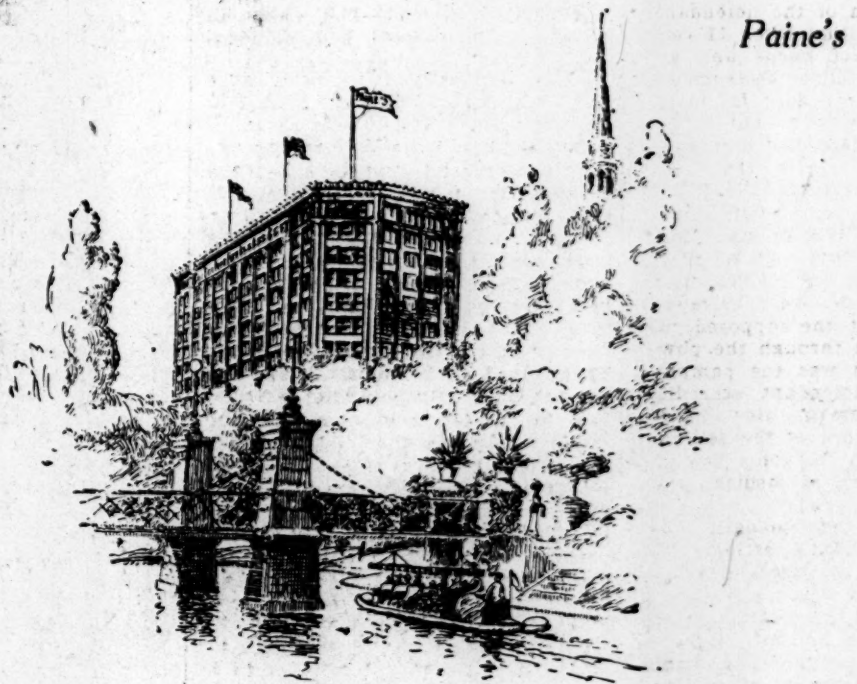
Panama Giving the Plant Much Attention for Food and Starch Purposes—Tubers Can Be Made Into Flour

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PANAMA, R. P.—The yuca (also spelled yuca) plant as a source both of food and of starch, for industrial purposes is receiving much attention here. It is admirably adapted for growing in coconut groves while waiting for the palms to mature, or for a side-crop in other tree plantations. It vies with the yam for the place of the heaviest food-producing plant known.

Yuca is the name for the plant variously called cassava, mandioca, tapioca—and chambi in Central Africa; botanically, *Manihot utilisima*. There is another yuca—yuca baccata—which is an entirely different plant, belonging to the lily family, also called "Spanish bayonet." This confusion of names is unfortunate, and makes it preferable to call the vegetable in question cassava, by which name it is known in Florida, where it has been introduced latterly. There are three names of the cassava; Manihot cassava, manihot palmata aipi, and manihot utilisima. The first is the general name for the whole group, which contains the last two as principal subdivisions; the second being the sweet variety, whose leaves may be eaten like spinach, and whose roots are also edible; while the third is the "bitter" variety, whose leaves are not edible and whose roots contain hydrocyanic acid, which must be burned or washed out before they may be eaten.

The standard method of using Cassava tubers proceeds along two lines, according to whether they are to be eaten as a vegetable, like the potato, or converted into flour for making bread or pudding. In the first case the tubers may be baked or roasted; or cut up and fried. In the latter the acid juice must be extracted before it is used, as the boiling of flour, which is the main way the natives use it, does not get rid of the juices. To do this, two principal methods are used. The tubers are placed in a bed of sand in a running stream, and left there until the water has washed out the juice and left the tubers soft, friable, and spongy. Then they are peeled and beaten up in a mortar into fine flour, which is then dried, and may be kept a long time. Or the tubers may be peeled and grated into flour without being water-soaked, and the flour then subjected to heavy pressure and the juice squeezed out. The latter method is not as safe as the former, which is one used by African natives from time immemorial.



Visitors to Boston

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Summer Visitors will find Paine's one of the Art Centers of Boston.

The sketch suggests Paine's as seen from Boston's famous public gardens.

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FINE LINENS LOW PRICED

THE Shepard Stores would rather sell no linens than poor linens—our goods have always been noted for sterling quality.

—August Sale prices are typical of what you used to pay before the flax famine and before most stores raised prices in sympathy.

Here are linens that will serve and serve and serve.

Here are prices that make for savings and savings and savings.

Table Cloths, 3.90—All pure linen, two yards square, round designs; beautiful satin finish.

Table Cloths, 5.50—All pure linen, 2x2½ yards, very fine quality; only the one size; about 40 in the lot.

Odd Half-Dozen Napkins, 1.25 to 2.88—Here is a chance to pick up some odd half dozens very much less than the prevailing prices; most of them all linen.

All-Linen Crash, 19c—This is an all-linen crash, very firm weave; just a good weight for dish towels; about 40 pieces; mostly in plain white.

All-Linen Glass Toweling, 20c—All pure linen, red and blue checked, fine quality.

One lot of Face Towels, 25c—Goodly assortment of hemstitched and plain hemmed union towels.

(Tremont Street—Fourth Floor)

PRESS AGAINST PRUSSIANISM

United States Editors See No Hope of Lasting Peace Until It Is Destroyed—Further Comments on Pope's Appeal

Prussianism must go, says the American press, before lasting peace can be hoped for. Reparation and punishment for the destruction it has wrought are demanded by many commentators on the Pope's appeal. United States newspaper opinions on the Vatican message and the probable result of its proposals are appended:

Buffalo Express

The German colonies have been delivered from the rule of German terrorism—the same kind of rule that burned Leavenworth and engaged in submarine frightfulness—and civilization can no more restore them to that kind of rule than it can consent that Belgium and Serbia and Poland and Alsace-Lorraine shall remain under that kind of rule. It will be compromising the principle whose adoption is more essential to prevent future wars than is even a disarmament agreement, if it does so.

This is a minor point in the world problem which is here taken up only because it best illustrates the fallacy of the Pope's reasoning. The whole plan of peace which he proposes, if adopted, leaves the Central Powers as great a menace to the world as ever and would establish the principle that ambitious feudalism may bring any degree of horror upon mankind without punishment or reparation. That is neither just nor prudent.

It sounds very much as if the Pope were arguing that because the injury which Germany and Austria-Hungary have done to others has been so enormous as to be irreparable, therefore no demand should be made on them for even such reparation as they can make, but they should rather be rewarded for their misdeeds by being restored, in full and without question, to their old place in the world. It is three years too late to talk of peace on the old status quo. The Pope should have proposed that when Germany was winning, instead of waiting till Germany has abandoned hope of the world conquest and is on the verge of collapse.

Bangor Commercial

We expect that the central empires will shortly state their acquiescence to the suggestions of the Vatican and why should they not? The proposal is really analogous to the situation of a burglar who enters a man's house by force and wrests from him his silver, his money and his valued possessions. Caught in the act, he then says that he is willing to sit down in council with his victim and his captors and compromise with them and decide how much of his loot he will give back. Of course he would be willing to compromise to avoid going to jail, but the law says that he must give back his loot and be punished for his crime. Any other ending, as one that is in the nature of a draw, would not be a final ending, for Germany would not rest until it tried again. And a real decision will be the better for the German people as well as for the rest of the world.

Philadelphia Public Ledger

The Allies will receive the Pope's proposals with respect, they will assent to them so far as they can do so safely. But it is plain that the first step must come from Germany. Is she prepared to discuss the question of peace on this preliminary basis, to abandon her dreams of world dominion, to live in amity with her neighbors, to respect international law, to keep treaties? To return to the status quo ante, as the Pope seems to suggest, is not enough. From that source, as the President has said, our present evils arose. A lasting peace must be more than a truce—more than a breathing spell between wars. Germany, still more Austria, is obviously weary of the conflict which is slowly but surely destroying her. The Allies are weary of it, too, but they are none the less resolved not to end it before a decision is reached. To do that would be treason to humanity.

Providence Journal

Among people who understand the treachery of a nation which has no code of honor, it is not possible for Germany to make headway with her "peace offensive." But to whatever limited extent Berlin can beguile and ensnare the followers of Senator La Follette or of Lenin, to whatever extent Berlin can incite the I. W. W. or the Maximalists, to whatever extent the hyphenated or corrupt press of the United States can be supplied with a pro-German text, by so much is the military power of Germany strengthened and the arm of its enemies weakened.

All this is so plain that the phrase describing the present German propaganda as a measure of war, not a move for peace, is accurate and illuminating. It is not a subtle ruse, but an open and a palpable deception which should never be a pitfall to any alert foe of wolfish Prussianism.

Boston Journal

The Pope's message was discussed on Friday at a Cabinet meeting, and it is officially announced that this Government will give the document the "most deliberate and painstaking consideration" before making reply. The terms mentioned by Benedict are far from likely to be accepted by the Allies, or encouraged by the United States. But a serious move toward obtaining statements of terms by the belligerents cannot be un-

come even to the most warlike of peoples or governments. A plain comparison of ethical and material claims in this war has never been constructed. The present is none too early for it. The United States Government so decides in consenting to study the word from the Vatican.

New York World

It is the belief of the World that a durable peace is impossible until there is a Government in Germany which is responsible to the German people and which they can control. If that is the view of Washington, London and Paris, it ought to be affirmed. That is a definite aim and object which can be as easily understood by Germans as by Americans, Englishmen and Frenchmen. No such Government exists today among the Central Powers. They alone are ruled from the throne and by ministers responsible to the Crown alone.

The bitter experience of the last three years has proved that there is no safety for any country or for any people, including the Germans themselves, while this autocratic rule prevails, and that if there is to be a durable peace, Germany, in the words of Mr. Balfour, must be either "free or powerless." That ought to be said authoritatively and said so plainly that the German people themselves will have no excuse for confounding a free Germany with a dismembered and destroyed Germany.

Nobody else can do this so well as the President, and the need for doing it cannot be questioned.

Boston Globe

The reply to the Pope will be a diplomatic contest witnessed by the whole world. The group of powers which makes the better reply will have won a victory of the first importance. It will unite its own people and spread disension among the people of its enemies. It will be a test of moral force as great as has been the test of physical force. It is time for America to speak again.

Springfield Republican

If the Central Empires are to get anything from the war it must be on the eastern side; hence the profound significance of the Pope's attitude. The cynical would say that he proposed that Germany restore what it cannot keep and be given back what it cannot get back, leaving its diplomats to gain in regard to everything else. But detailed discussion of the effect upon entente interests may be postponed; it will be an absorbing topic with the Allies for some time to come. The essential point just now is that the full text gives considerably more ground to suppose the Pope's terms, to put it moderately, acceptable to the Central Powers.

Cleveland Plain Dealer

Prussianism must be destroyed. Only thus can there be any assurance of future peace. Only thus can there be any safe promise that savagery will not again and again sweep forth and fiery, devastating the earth and blighting lives that were given for happiness and usefulness. Does the suggestion of Pope Benedict carry to the nations this needful promise? The nations of democracy must decide. Peace is desired. But the longing for peace has not yet moved the world's democracies to consider a peace which would be little more than an armistice.

Without doubt the Vatican has proposed the most favorable terms that Prussianism would today grant its enemies. The Teuton armies are unbeaten. But Prussianism, that strange combination of highest intellect and most debased savagery, clearly understands that victorious though it be today it cannot prevail in the end against all the world. And so it may be believed that Prussianism would consent with only perfunctory hesitation to the terms of peace as foreshadowed by the unofficial reports of the Pope's recommendation.

The war must continue till democracy can dictate the terms of peace. It will dictate not to a Prussian autocracy, for Prussian autocracy will have ceased to exist. It will be a benevolent dictatorship which will give to every race and to every nation that which is just. It will establish the rights of all civilized peoples to be their own masters. It will leave the broad blue sky of aspiration open to every race and every individual.

Pittsburgh Post

The most that can be said for the message now is that it may start a discussion that will give light on the situation among the Central Allies. No matter how or by whom the negotiations for it are started, peace can be established only on the basis of destruction of the Prussian military power and restitution, as far as possible, for the awful wrongs it has committed.

Portland (Me.) Express

Senator Fernald has voiced the sentiment that it is not our purpose in America to change the form of Government in Germany to a democracy. Undoubtedly that has been and probably it still is true, but the purposes of every great war have been progressive. We did not mean to cut loose from Great Britain when we began the

Revolutionary War. We did not mean to abolish slavery when we began our defense against the Southern Confederacy, but we did both. We have not meant to interfere in any way with the Government of Germany and still have no general purpose to that effect, but if the majority of the German people, when the war is over, desire self-government, we shall be very glad to render any assistance possible to them in that direction. Above all else it is our purpose to shear the Kaiser of his military might and to make sure that Prussian militarism shall never again run amuck in the world.

Chicago Tribune

While the express terms of the Pope's peace proposal are not yet known, an outline enounced with seeming authority from Washington indicates their general character. In brief, it may be said to offer a peace of compromise, a peace without victory, and it will therefore be eagerly supported by a considerable body of opinion in all countries. Its chief importance, however, is not likely to be in its proposals, which so far as foreshadowed do not seem to include any novel solutions of the many difficulties in the path of peace. Its importance lies in the fact that it can hardly fail to force a clearer statement of purposes from the belligerent governments, and may therefore conduct, if not to the threshold of peace, at least substantially nearer to it.

Chicago Herald

The Pope's peace proposals must be rejected. Peace, even under the conditions named, would, in the present mood of Prussian militarism, leave that tremendous edifice of evil still intact. It practically would restore the status quo ante out of which the present conflict grew. It would be a truce, not a peace. Prussia would have a breathing spell in which to gather her forces for further aggression. She would still lie in wait, seeking the chance to strike.

Peace is not the only desideratum. The kind of peace is the main thing. Better war than the peace that the Prussian junkers and autocrats and militarists, who have so recently stifled the nascent aspirations for a responsible and more democratic government, have in mind at present.

Toledo Blade

The peace proposals of Pope Benedict XV are in themselves of far less importance than the fact that, after these many months of the Vatican considers the time propitious for an appeal to the belligerents. The standing and the reputation of the Holy See is involved in the case. The Pope cannot afford to let himself be classified with the futile and ridiculous pacifists who rush in where angels fear to tread. That he has come forward now argues that he has received assurances of moment, not only from the Central Empires, but also from the countries of the Allies, that whatever the Vatican has to say will receive a good deal more than perfunctory and respectful attention.

We are of opinion that even proposals of peace from Rome, while they will be listened to gravely, will not prevail. Yet they may carry a hint that the end of the war is not distant.

German Comments

What Press Thinks of Pope's Appeal for Peace

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—German comment on the text of the papal note is now available. Most papers preface their remarks with a protestation of the righteousness of the German cause, and the Frankfurter Zeitung remarks that Germany's military and political position is so strong that she is willing to lay down her arms as soon as the enemy is willing to negotiate, and though it agrees with the Berliner Tageblatt that the enemy is evidently intent on prolonging the war, it welcomes the papal proposal as a point gained, in that it will get peace talked about in the Entente countries.

Germania

Germania, the Center organ, characterizes the note as "the first great peace effort of the Pope as a neutral sovereign," and observes that its comprehensive nature indicates that it has not been issued without the various powers having been sounded, and that it is not too much to say that it will fall on fruitful ground in Germany, as, although stress is laid on the Alsace-Lorraine and Trentino questions, it is inconceivable that it should have been done except out of regard for the rights of nationalities. Meanwhile the Conservative and pan-Ger-

man protesting of the restoration of Belgium would render freedom of the seas impossible, and that, in any case, Germany can only wrest the latter from the enemy by force, while the proposal for the reduction of armaments is incompatible with the security of the German Empire.

Koelnische Volkszeitung

The Koelnische Volkszeitung, Liberal organ, also complains that the Pope's give-and-take settlement would not restore German world trade and property of German merchants all over the globe, while the captured German colonies cannot compare in value with Belgium and northern France. Nevertheless it does not consider such objections an adequate reason for a blunt refusal, and adds that Germany's claims are so moderate they can form no obstacle to an agreement provided there is a mutual desire for an understanding.

The Fremdenblatt (Hamburg)

The Fremdenblatt of Hamburg says the Pope obviously chose a poor time for his proposals, which can count on no particularly favorable reception at a moment when the necessity of prosecuting the war is being announced on all sides. The note contains one point agreeable to Germany and others favorable to the Entente, the newspaper says, the balance undoubtedly being on the side of the Entente. It continues:

"It is questionable enough for the Pope to include so delicate a question as that of Belgium, but far more so to touch the questions of Alsace-Lorraine, Trent and Trieste, affecting the disposal of German and Austrian soil. These points are treated carefully, but not in delicate enough form to make it possible for Germans to take up even academic discussion with foreigners of matters bound up so indissolubly with the fate of Germany as the disposition of Alsace-Lorraine."

From Italian Papers

Vatican Organ Says Proposals Not Return to Status Quo

ROME, Italy (Saturday)—Some of the Italian press comment on the papal peace note follows:

Corriere d'Italia

"The Pope's peace proposals are true restoration in the sense of Lloyd George's last speech, and constitute a peace as outlined by President Wilson, while they also correspond to peace without annexation or indemnities supported in other quarters," says the Corriere d'Italia, the semi-official organ of the Vatican. The paper adds that the Pope's note does not propose to return to the status quo ante, and suggests the restoration of "the old kingdom of Poland" as it was before being dismembered by the three empires.

Referring to the suggestion regarding autonomy for Armenia, a rearrangement of the colonies and the return of Alsace-Lorraine and Trent and Trieste to their respective nationalities, the paper asks: "Is it possible that the Central Powers will consent to make peace, imposing upon them such sacrifices and obliging them to pronounce, as Mr. Lloyd George said, the word 'restoration'?"

Giornale d'Italia

The Giornale d'Italia says the Central Empires will now be obliged to announce their conditions of peace, which the Pope will communicate to the Allies.

An important feature of the papal note is that it is the first document of the Holy See addressed to the Italian Government since the fall of the temporal power. It is the first document asking Austria to evacuate Italian territories after the note of Plus IX addressed to the Emperor of Austria in 1848 advising him to return Italian provinces. The Giornale d'Italia expressed the hope that the voice of the Pope urging peace will be accompanied by the sound of the cannon of the Allies from Flanders to the

Gulf of Trieste attacking the enemy with renewed ardor.

Tribuna

"Nobody can say that the Pope's peace proposals aim at a German peace," says the Tribuna, "but one must ask whether the Pope acted really on his own initiative or through suggestions and pressure from the Central Powers. Still, the conditions contained in the papal note certainly do not particularly favor the Central Empires."

NOTE OF POPE CAUSES BRAZILIAN COMMENT

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—Little comment is made in the Rio de Janeiro press on the Pope's peace proposals. In general a skeptical attitude is taken.

O Paiz expresses the hope that the reprobation at the Catholic world will complete the universal reprobation and will bring final judgment of human conscience on the barbarity which is ravaging civilization.

PHONE CURTAILMENT INQUIRY STARTED

Members of the Massachusetts Public Service Commission are holding a conference today to discuss the reported action of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company in curtailing the installation of private and commercial telephones, during the war, owing to scarcity of labor and shortage of supplies. Reports from Worcester yesterday had the local manager of the telephone company in that city announcing the definite action of the company. Inquiry at the Boston headquarters elicited no denial, but the officials refused to issue an official statement. Following the conference today, the public service commissioners are expected to announce an informal meeting next Monday with the officials of the telephone company. William H. O'Brien, chief of the telephone and telegraph department of the commission, said today that the meeting this morning would consider whether this action of the telephone company violated any of the regulations governing public utilities.

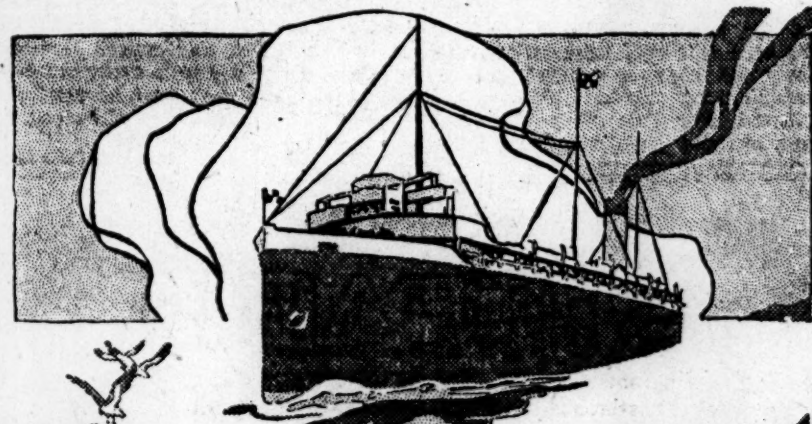
Mr. O'Brien said: "As I understand it the Public Service Commission has power to inquire into the practices and the standard of service of the telephone company, and also into this question of the stoppage of service. Failure to install new telephones has perhaps been justified because of lack of materials, but to wipe out all new telephone service is quite a different thing, and I believe the commission is authorized to look into it."

CAMP COLUMBIA CAMOUFLAGE CORPS

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—The War Department is proceeding with the organization of the camouflage corps, which is going into camp at Camp Columbia, Litchfield. Under the leadership of Paul Bartlett, more than a score of Washington artists, sculptors and architects have enlisted for the corps. The members will be under instruction by veterans of the Canadian expeditionary force, says the Connecticut Day.

Camouflage is a word taken from the "argot" of the Parisian artist. It is its slang word for "faking," and since the war began in Europe it is a general term used for the branch of the service which has to do with concealing things from the observation of the enemy's aviators and officers' telescopes, by painting canvas and a hundred other devices utilized for deceiving the enemy.

For instance the camouflage corps in France does such work as stretching canvas over the big guns and painting it so as to make it appear like a plain wheat field to the aviators, and then painting a big gun on a canvas some miles away to draw the enemy's fire to a useless point.



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PEOPLE TRUSTING THE PRESIDENT

Matter of Pope's Proposal for Peace Left to Judgment of Executive—No Flood of Telegrams Sent This Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—One of the most favorable signs indicating the readiness of the country to trust the President's judgment fully in the matter of the Pope's peace proposal, is shown in the absence of the usual flood of telegrams that come to the White House at times when the public attention is centered on any particular subject.

Just now, however, the nation is experiencing the extremes of speculation as to what the President's answer may be, and when it does come it is considered by his friends that it will reflect the same thought given to the world by him in his Flag Day speech, when he considered the subject. He said:

"Is it not easy to understand the eagerness for peace that has been manifest from Berlin ever since the snarls were set and sprung? Peace, peace, peace has been the talk of her foreign office for now a year and more; not peace upon her own initiative, but upon the initiative of the nations over which she now deems herself to hold the advantage."

"A little of the talk has been public, but most of it has been private. Through all sorts of channels it has come to me, and in all sorts of guises, but never with the terms disclosed which the German Government would be willing to accept. That Government has other valuable pawns in its hands besides those I have mentioned."

"It still holds a valuable part of France, though with slowly relaxing grasp, and practically the whole of Belgium. Its armies press close upon Russia and overrun Poland at their will. It cannot go farther; it dares not go back. It wishes to close its bargain before it is too late, and it has little left to offer for the pound of flesh it will demand."

It has been noticed by some officials that in the Pope's appeal there is no hint or intimation that Germany is ready to discontinue submarine warfare. So far as has been learned the President has no private information that Germany has departed from her dream of world domination, or that Berlin stands in any other position than the one depicted in the Flag Day address.

There is no evidence, so far as can

be ascertained, that the Central Powers desire peace for any other reason than that of saving what they now possess and which they know they will lose if the war is prolonged. That was the opinion of the President on Flag Day, and there is nothing in the Pope's appeal, his friends observe, that could cause him to change his opinion.

The President has taken the position since the entrance of the United States into the war that civilization never can make peace with a Government that has run amuck. His friends observe now that the appeal from Rome is only the final chapter in the "intrigue for peace" which the President vividly portrayed in the shadow of the Washington Monument and is the logical conclusion of the conditions he made known on that occasion.

LEBANON UNIVERSITY TO BE DISCONTINUED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—Lebanon University, Lebanon, O., founded in 1850 by Alfred Holbrook, who inaugurated the normal school plan of teaching, will be discontinued after Sept. 1. This announcement was made at commencement exercises here by Judge David Davis. Financial difficulties, unsuccessfully combated for 15 years, were given as the cause. "Failure of the State to give money for the upkeep of Lebanon, when other universities were allowed amounts each year, is the direct cause," said Judge Davis, a director. H. E. Cunningham, president, has accepted the chair of philosophy at Oklahoma University. After mortgages are paid, what remains of the university will be merged with Wilmington College, Wilmington, O., with President E. J. Jay of the latter institution at the head of both.

GERMAN STEAMSHIP LINE AUDITOR HELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The arrest of Heinrich S. Ficks, auditor in New York City of the North German Lloyd Company, by United States Marshal James M. Power of the Eastern District of New York, is considered by the federal agents highly important.

Mr. Ficks was lodged in the Raymond Street jail pending a further investigation into his alleged pro-German activities. His home is on Staten Island, not far from Ft. Wadsworth, one of the main fortifications guarding the Atlantic approach to New York City. From the veranda of his home it is said to be possible to see any ship that sails from New York by day, while a short journey to St. George or Stapleton would make it possible to view any ships that leave at night.

Fileene's

FLAGS

for G. A. R. Week

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Filene tailor-made U. S. flags made from extra quality, all-wool worsted, double-twisted bunting. These flags are several degrees better than government standard.

2 by 3 ft., \$4.50.	6 by 10 ft., \$17.50.
3 by 5 ft., 7.00.	8 by 12 ft., 26.00.
4 by 6 ft., 9.50.	10 by 15 ft., 39.50.
5 by 8 ft., 12.50.	12 by 20 ft., 60.00.

Cotton U. S. flags on sticks:
15 inch, \$1.20 dozen; 18 inch, \$1.80 dozen; 24 inch, \$2.40 dozen.

Service flags:
for homes that have sent a man to the front:
Cotton, \$1.75; wool, \$3.

Flag poles:
8 ft., 65c; 10 ft., 85c; 12 ft., \$1.

Flag pole holders:
adjustable, \$1.50; stationary, 35c.

Flag shop—second floor

NEW FURS AT AUGUST SAVINGS

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON

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Subscribers who are to spend the summer months at mountain, seashore or country addresses may have The Monitor mailed to them daily by sending notice to

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
St. Paul and Falmouth Sts., Boston, Mass.

LATEST OFFICIAL
REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

just returned from Langemarck, where he had been for five hours. "The British troops hold not only Langemarck, but a considerable length of the German offensive position 800 yards north of Langemarck. "The reference to Poelkapelle obviously is intended to give the impression that the British failed to reach some imaginary and distant objective just as in the German official statement Thursday it was implied that the British objective on the Lens front was Vendin-le-Viel. It is sufficient to state that the British troops gained all their objectives, not only north of Lens on Wednesday, but also from Saint Julien, northwards, on Thursday.

The statement also points out that the German claim that the attack on Wednesday was made with four Canadian divisions was an exaggeration.

War Situation Summarized

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Saturday)—The fighting on the western European front related in yesterday's communications is chiefly remarkable for the "paper victory" of the German army on the Ypres front. It is felt there can be only one reason behind the German claim to have recaptured Langemarck, which, together with one or two other recent similar allegations, is emphatically denied by the British Press Bureau, and that is the German command's fear to reveal the true position to the German people. The French successfully repelled another fierce German attack between Valenciennes and the Calais Plateau, while the Russians and Rumanians have succeeded in holding von Mackensen at various points of his advance. British armies were again active in Flanders.

French Advance Continues

PARIS, France (Saturday)—French troops continued to advance in Flanders today, capturing a strong position east of the Steenbeek. Progress was made north of Bixchoote, along the road to Langemarck.

A brilliant counterattack on the right bank of the Meuse also threw the Germans out of all positions they took from the French on Aug. 16 and 17 in Caurelles Wood, the war office announced.

North of the Aisne German raids were repulsed, and in the Champagne near Massiges, a German attack was broken up by artillery fire.

In Alsace, lively artillery exchanges were reported with a German attack near Steinbach repulsed.

Germans Again Attack

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Saturday)—Sir Douglas Haig says that early this morning the enemy troops delivered another counter attack against our recently captured positions immediately northwest of Lens. Their troops were again completely repulsed after sharp fighting in which we secured a few prisoners. There has been con-

siderable hostile artillery activity during the night in this neighborhood and also northeast of Ypres.

British Naval Raid

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Saturday)—The Admiralty announces another bombing raid was carried out on Thursday night by the Royal Naval Air Service on Thourout Railway station and junction. Fires were caused, and it is thought an ammunition dump was hit and the railway damaged. Many tons of bombs were dropped on objectives. All machines returned safely.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—The German official statement issued on Friday reads:

Front of Crown Prince Rupprecht: The second great fighting day of the Flanders battle has been decided in our favor, thanks to the bravery of all arms and thanks to the never-failing attacking strength of our incomparable German infantry.

On Friday morning, after hours of gunfire, the flower of the English army, accompanied by the French forces on the northern wing, burst forward, deeply echeloned, to the attack.

On a front of 30 kilometers, from the Yser Canal to the River Lys, the battle raged throughout the day. Our advanced posts on the Yser Canal near Dreigraeten were overrun.

The enemy troops also captured ground before the battle position at Martjevaart, north and east of Bixchoote, which was yielded step by step by our protecting troops.

The English penetrated our lines near Langemarck and by means of reinforcement pushed forward to Poelkapelle. At this point they were met by a counterattack on the part of our fighting reserves. In the irresistible assault the foremost enemy troops were overpowered, and their rear echelons were thrown back. By evening, after heavy fighting, Langemarck and our lost position were again in our hands.

Also near St. Julien and at numerous points further south to Warneton the enemy forces, whose shattered attacking troops were continually reinforced, penetrated into our new battle zone.

On all other sectors of the extensive battlefield the English assault collapsed before our entanglements. In spite of the heavy sacrifices, the English have accomplished nothing. By this repulse we gained a full victory. Unshaken and with high spirits, our front stands ready for new battles.

In Antois towards the evening the English again violently attacked near Loos. Local positions into which the enemy forces penetrated were restored by powerful counterattacks.

St. Quentin has been subjected further to French fire. The frame supporting the roof of the Cathedral has fallen in. The interior of the historic edifice has been burned out.

Front of the German Crown Prince: On the Aisne local French attacks broke down east of Cerny. Near Verdun the artillery duel again developed to highest intensity, but up to the present the enemy forces have not attacked.

The supplementary official statement issued by the German War Office last evening reads:

In Flanders and near Verdun only

have there been artillery duels of varying intensity.

At St. Quentin houses in the immediate vicinity of the Cathedral still are afire. The continual bombardment by the French is extending the seat of the fire.

There is nothing special to report from the eastern front.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau JASSY, Rumania (Saturday)—The Rumanian official statement issued on Friday reads:

"Our infantry and cavalry delivered counterattacks on the enemy forces, who fled in disorder. We occupied several peaks and took more than 600 prisoners. Some machine guns were captured.

This action was facilitated by the Russians in the north, who, after repulsing several attacks, took the offensive and drove back the enemy troops in conjunction with the Rumanians. The battle continues violently.

South of the Maraschti, the enemy forces attacked all day with fresh troops. A Russian regiment in a counterattack took more than 400 prisoners. A Russian raid south of Brzezany also resulted in the capture of prisoners and some machine guns.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Saturday)—

Friday's communiqué says: Early last night the enemy forces twice counter-attacked the new positions gained by us yesterday afternoon east of Loos in the direction of Cité St. Auguste. At the second attempt they succeeded in pressing back our line slightly at some points, but later in the night our troops again attacked and reestablished our positions. We captured a few prisoners. A further hostile counterattack was completely repulsed. The artillery has been active on both sides during the night east of Ypres.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau PARIS, France (Saturday)—The official statement issued on Friday afternoon says: In Belgium an attack by the Germans on our new positions on both sides of the Steenbeek completely failed. Yesterday evening, the enemy forces after an intense bombardment, launched a vigorous attack on a two-kilometer front between Valenciennes and the Calais Plateau. They were unable at any point to reach our lines. Violent and repeated attacks on our recently conquered positions east of Cerny met with the same sanguinary repulse.

It is confirmed that the German losses between the 13th and 15th in the Craonne Plateau region were particularly heavy. In Champagne the artillery on both sides was active in the region of Mont Blond and Mont Cornillet, also on both banks of the Meuse. On the right bank, after a short bombardment, the Germans last evening started a violent attack between the northern corner of the Caurelles Wood and Bezonvaux. Immediate counterattacks and the precision of our fire drove out from nearly all points the assailants who had succeeded in obtaining a footing in the advanced elements of our first line.

There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front.

Our aviators took an active part in the operations on the Belgian front, engaging in numerous combats with

enemy machines of which two were brought down and two were forced to land within the German lines. Our aviators also attacked with success, using bombs and machine guns and flying at very low altitude, troop trains and aviation grounds of the enemy forces.

Eastern theater: There were patrol combats in the valley of the Struma in the region of lakes Presha and Ochrida. Twenty-three French airplanes and five Italian bombed enemy encampments in the region of Pogradec, while the British aviation service bombed depots in the region of Sere.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau PETROGRAD, Russia (Saturday)—The official statement issued on Friday reads:

Western (Russian) front: Fusillades were more animated in the region of Jacobstadt and in the direction of Vilna.

Rumanian front: In the direction of Ocna, since Thursday morning, the Austro-Germans have renewed their offensive. Their more energetic attacks were in the region of Slanic and in the neighborhood of the factory of Stokiere and north and south of the last named point.

The enemy troops succeeded in penetrating a portion of our trenches, but by counterattacks on the part of Rumanian reserves the position was restored. In the valley of the Suchitza, northeast of Soveia, the battle was waged during all of yesterday. At the end the Rumanians held their positions, after having beaten off a series of obstinate attacks.

In the direction of Fokshani during Wednesday night the enemy troops undertook an offensive between Sevstchi-Muntcheli and against Moviltza. Attacks between Sevstchi and Muntcheli were repulsed. All attacks in the region of Moviltza were repulsed by the Rumanians. Certain of our units exposed to strong artillery fire retired slightly to the north, but Rumanian reserves moved forward, beat off several German attacks and restored the situation.

Caucasus front: There has been no change.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau ROME, Italy (Saturday)—The official statement issued on Friday reads:

Apart from the usual artillery duels, there were some enemy patrol actions which were everywhere repulsed. In the Mt. Nero zone, following a mine explosion with concentrated artillery fire, the Italians damaged an enemy trench and inflicted losses.

MR. GERARD'S DISCLOSURES

THE HAGUE, Holland (Saturday)—The Leipziger Volkszeitung, a Socialist minority paper, says with regard to the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung's statement about Mr. Gerard's disclosures:

"It is thus officially admitted that the German Government was in possession of a mediation offer by President Wilson as early as August, 1914. At that time the offer was declined with thanks, with the observation that it was too early for neutral mediation. The intention was to obtain victory, and only after victory, peace.

"This throws a new light on the policy of the Government on the peace question."

MR. BALFOUR'S
OBJECTIONS TO
FOREIGN DEBATE

(Continued from page one)

Balfour declared, were as delicate and difficult a matter to manage as domestic intercourse. The truth is desirable, he said, but all truth cannot be told at all times. No Government he had ever been connected with had ever tried to keep secrets unnecessarily from Parliament or the country. If they were to have free intercourse with the ministers and ambassadors of other countries these ministers must be assured that the British Foreign Minister would not come down to the House and blurt out things which were not intended to be disclosed. Lord Grey once said he could tell the House everything, but he could only do it once. He denied that diplomacy was a sort of conflict. In a war like the present war the whole energy of a diplomatist was to stop quarrels, prevent difficulties and to stop war, a work which was far better done in confidential conversations.

Our diplomatic relations today were with friends and neutrals and there never was a time when circumstances made relations with neutrals more important and more critical, or when it was more desirable they should be smooth, for the path of neutrals was only a little less thorny and difficult than the path of belligerents.

He disapproved of the proposal of the parliamentary relations committee and did not believe the present system was less fitted than the system of other countries to secure public interest. He held that it was a fallacy to think that, if the House had been taken into the confidence of the Government, the war would not have burst on the country when it did, for the Government of June, 1914, had not the slightest notion there was any danger ahead nor had the French Government.

He held that to reveal from day to day what was ultimately revealed with all due proportion in a blue-book would really be insanity.

SOME TROOPS
GOING TO CUBA

(Continued from page one)

participation of national guard troops in the war. No unit of the New England troops was included in the make-up of the forty-second division, "rain-bow" division.

When the twenty-sixth division goes across, however, Brig-Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser and the depot brigade he will command will remain behind. This reserve brigade will forward details of men as they are needed.

Lieut.-Col. G. S. Shelton, who will be divisional chief of staff, arrived from Washington yesterday and immediately took up with General Edwards the plans for the new division.

The other staff officers, all regular army men, will be Maj. George S. Simonds, adjutant; Maj. Alfred A. Mayback, assistant chief of staff; Col. Joseph W. Beacham, quartermaster; Maj. H. P. Hobbs, inspector, and Col. Joseph L. Bevins, surgeon.

The reorganization of the United States forces in line with that of European armies will result in loss of identity of the national guard units as they have existed. The new regimental strength of 3600 men, an infantry shall have a share in the first

crease from 2000 men, will probably require that units be telescoped, detachments of the present units put into units apart from their present comrades, and otherwise shifted about. Members of the first battalion, Rhode Island Field Artillery, N. G. U. S., left Camp Beekman at Quonset Point this forenoon for their new mobilization center, Camp Curtis Guild, at Buxford, Mass.

New Harvard Commandant

Capt. Ewing W. Hamlen of Boston was yesterday named as temporary commandant of the special camp for graduate reserve officers that is to open at Harvard next Monday. The six French officers under Col. Paul Azan will have direct charge of the work at the camp.

Dates for Entraining Troops

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Provost Marshal-General Crowder today again changed the dates for entraining the first 687,000 troops in the national army. Thirty per cent will go on Sept. 5, 30 per cent Sept. 19 and 30 per cent Oct. 1. The remaining 10 per cent will go later in October. Orders to this effect were sent out today.

Department Commanders

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The War Department today named new department commanders as follows: Eastern, Brig-Gen. E. D. Hoyle; western, Maj-Gen. Arthur Murray; Southeastern, Maj-Gen. W. P. Duval; southern, Maj-Gen. John Ruckson; northeastern, Brig-Gen. William A. Johnston; central, Maj-Gen. William H. Carter, all retired; Brig-Gen. J. P. Wissner, retired, is given command of Hawaii and Maj-Gen. P. P. Townsley was given command of Panama.

SCHOOLS DELAY TO
AID IN HARVESTS

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—At the solicitation of the Y. M. C. A. and the Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Education deferred the opening of both the high and grammar schools for a week this fall, making the opening date Sept. 17 instead of Sept. 10, the original date, says a dispatch from Long Beach to the Express. The committee told the board that many of the high school boys were working in the fields and orchards until the crops were all gathered.

Realizing that the harvesting of crops is one of the steps outlined by the State Council of Defense, the board willingly postponed the opening of school for a week.

The high school boys will remain in the fields until Sept. 20. Consequently they will be but three days behind in their work when they enroll. This work, the board members claim, can be easily made up.

MORE TO BE SPENT
IN ADVERTISING

DETROIT, Mich.—Advertisers are wise who keep their products everlastingly before the public, more so in war time than at any other, declared L. B. Dudley, in an address before the Detroit Advertiser Club. He presented statements from leading advertisers in the United States and England, says the Free Press, showing that without exception their companies are planning greater appropriations for advertising.

OPTIMISM SEEMS
JUSTIFIED IN SPAIN

Directors of Large Railway Hold Conference With Leaders of the Employees and Hope to Avert a Walkout on Monday

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Saturday)—There now appears more substantial justification for the optimistic view of the Government in regard to the issue of the revolutionary strike than may have seemed to exist heretofore. In so far as Madrid is concerned at any rate.

One particularly good sign is that the directors of the Madrid, Cáceres & Portugal Railway, whose men had given notice to strike on Monday, called the leaders of the employees together and calmly discussed the situation with them, showed that it was not possible for the company to make much more of a concession now and put the case fairly before them, assuring them of their utmost desire to benefit the men when possible. They urged the danger of trusting their interests to unprincipled agitators, who had other ends to serve, and invited the men to withdraw their notice to strike and trust to the good-will of the company.

This interview seemed to make a deep impression on the leaders of the men, who went away to consult their people, promising to report to the directors at the earliest possible moment.

There is comparative quiet in Madrid and though martial law is still very much in evidence, things begin to assume a more normal appearance and the disposition toward violent incidents seems continually to be reduced. The Cabinet has held frequent sittings, but some members are out in the north, and meetings are held frequently at the Ministry of the Interior. Trains are now running normally.

There has been a violent affair at the chief prison. It appears that a number of prisoners made careful preparations to escape, and after attacking the warders fell upon the military guard. The prisoners seem to have become possessed of firearms, and during the encounter between those who attempted to escape and the guard, the latter was fired on from the windows of the prison by other inmates. Soldiers fired back and eventually the attempt was quashed, but seven persons were killed.

At Sabadell, near Barcelona, there has been street fighting and soldiers had to bring mountain artillery into action to demolish two barricades, four houses being destroyed in the process. There were many casualties.

The strikers in Madrid prepared a scheme for a demonstrative assembly in Puerto del Sol, which would inevitably have led to serious consequences, but the scheme failed. They are using women for the circulation of literature and to incite others to take part with the strikers. On the whole, however, the strikers maintain a sullen silence. The supply of bread and other foods in Madrid is ample, thanks to the efforts of the Government.

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1 Gray Silk Suit.....	35.00	17.50
2 Navy Serge Suits, braid trimmed.....	35.00	15.00
2 Black Serge Suits.....	35.00	15.00
1 Gray Silk Suit, model.....	40.00	17.50
2 Navy Serge Suits.....	35.00	15.00
3 Fine Serge Suits.....	45.00	22.50
1 Combination Silk Suit.....	40.00	17.50
3 Black Serge Suits.....	25.00	12.50
1 Braided Serge Suit.....	45.00	22.50
1 Fancy Silk Suit, dark green.....	35.00	15.00
1 Fine Serge Suit.....	45.00	22.50
1 Black Silk Suit.....	40.00	20.00
1 Blue Serge Model Suit.....	50.00	25.00
1 Blue Tricotine Suit.....	55.00	27.50
1 Navy Silk Suit.....	45.00	22.50
4 Ratine Sport Suits.....	19.50	9.75
7 Ratine Sport Suits.....	12.00	6.00
6 Wool Jersey Suits.....	12.75	6.35
2 Novelty Wool Jersey Suits.....	29.50	12.50
3 Gray Gabardine Suits.....	25.00	10.00
4 Shepard Check Suits.....	25.00	10.00
1 Model Sport Suit.....	35.00	17.50
5 Olive Jersey Sport Suits.....	12.75	6.35
1 Tan Tricotine Suit, model.....	25.00	10.00

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2 Navy Coats.....	22.50	9.25
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7 Tailored Black Gabardine Coats.....	35.00	17.50
1 Oxford Jersey Coat.....	25.00	12.50
3 Wool Sport Coats.....	29.50	14.75
3 Misses' Serge Coats, pongee overcollar.....	22.50	11.25

MUSIC OF THE WORLD

MOVEMENT FOR CHEAPER OPERA

National Opera Club of America,
With 2000 Members in New
York City, Working for More
Diffusion of Musical Culture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, N. Y.—There has never been a time within the recollection of one whose business it has been for many years to write about musical conditions, when there was so much talk of opera in the air, or when there was so much prospect for the men and women of this country to be able to enjoy it at reasonable prices. This interesting condition is not to be attributed, either, to the efforts of any impresario or group of opera-singers; it is, rather, due to a general increase in the musical cultivation of the public. For some years there has been evident throughout the United States an unvoiced desire on the part of young people for better music, than the cheap rag-time with which the country has been flooded. Probably the one cause that has done most to improve matters has been the woman's club movement, for it has resulted in the formation of several hundred clubs which have for their object a better understanding and appreciation of all good music. The argument is not lessened by the fact that most of these organizations have a membership of both sexes.

Such a condition would have been without any practical result, however, but for certain peculiar conditions which have been in the professional musical world within the last three years. To state the situation concisely, the demand for better music has been coincidental with the facilities for obtaining it.

Today there are hundreds of trained opera singers within our larger cities who have come to this land as a happy haven from the storms and stresses of war. One of the early effects of the European struggle was that the smaller opera houses first shut down, followed at a considerable period by the larger ones; some held all their contracts with singers in suspense until peace should come. These singers had mainly thought of the United States as a place wherein singers could pick up money for the mere effort of vocalizing their wishes. As time has rolled by, most of them have arrived at a far more sensible point of view; and as they slowly learned to speak our somewhat despised tongue—and as they became familiar with our institutions, a majority, so they claim, lost their wish to return to the Old World. They declare that they are ready and willing to warble at ever so little money in order to be able to do it.

Thus, it will be at once apparent that we have now the two great essentials for equaling the conditions in Europe—plenty of fine music, moderately well rendered, at least, at prices that the clerk behind the department-store counter can pay, now and then there being both supply and demand. There has been but one thing more required to bring these two factors together, and that was the services of some wholly uncommercial body of people, who would at their own expense and without any desire for money-making, work out the problem. For the last two years, 2000 lawyers, doctors, clergy, merchants, musicians, composers and private citizens of New York have been planning a systematic campaign to secure governmental aid for opera productions. They are united in one club or society, the National Opera Club of America, of which the founder and president is an American woman who has been decorated by the Government of France—Katharine Evans von Klenner. Her life has been mainly spent in bettering American musical conditions, and in 1900 she was awarded for her work the Grand Prix of the Paris Exposition Universelle. The interesting fact, however, is not so much the personality of any one individual, as the methods which the club is employing to achieve its purposes, and the results that are already accruing therefrom.

At the present time, the club is in close touch with many of the various chambers of commerce in the smaller towns and cities, and expects through these influential civic bodies to impress upon the legislative wise men the fact that our young men and women want musical facilities, precisely as they want education of any other description. Should music be neglected one of the fine arts to be neglected, they ask? Music in our public parks has become a commonplace of our daily lives in the principal cities; the present need is merely that this praiseworthy condition be carried a short distance further. At a recent convention of civic bodies held at Chautauqua, N. Y., the matter was seriously considered and those present listened to an address by the president of the National Opera Club with the deepest attention. In other cities, community choruses, or "sings," as they are popularly called, are meeting with great success. This is another part of the same movement for better music. The powers of Columbia University lately stood sponsor for a number of presentations of the operatic classics under professional education, and by professional singers, and royally successful these were. In this fact is met another convincing argument that the public wants to hear the operas, if they can be produced at prices that remove them from the category of the luxuries of

the rich, and place opera within the grasp of people of moderate means.

The part which the many music-study, or opera-study, clubs are playing in this movement is considerable. What they are doing is to make audiences, that vitally essential feature of the present situation. People rarely like what they do not understand, and it is an unfortunate fact that a very large number of Americans know little indeed about opera. If you ask the average man to tell you what it is that constitutes the exact difference between opera comique and grand opera, it is exceedingly doubtful if he will have the small amount of musical training or understanding to be able to state it. The consideration of music generally, and opera in particular, by these clubs, is improving matters greatly.

Every town or even village ought to have such a club within its limits, for there can be no more innocent, or pleasurable, or inexpensive form of social enjoyment than these clubs offer. They are easily formed. Officers are selected; members in rotation are chosen or appointed to prepare and read papers dealing with the theme of some one opera; others who can sing, or play any instrument, should generally illustrate the subject under discussion. In the course of time, single acts from operas can be attempted, followed still later by the rendition of entire operas.

When it becomes necessary, professional coaching can be obtained at a very low cost. The feeling of old singers is very strong towards operatic presentation, and many such are usually more than delighted to give beginners the benefit of their experience and advice.

We shall have opera generally in this country as soon as the public will appreciate it, and support it. This it cannot do until prices are much less than heretofore. We hitherto have been under the necessity of importing our singers, who did not want to cross the ocean except for fabulous figures, from the European point of view. Now we have them here. There are 2000 people in one city, at least, who believe that opera will receive some share of municipal or state support in one or two cities, ere another summer has rolled by.

"MARCHING SONG" TO BE GIVEN BY CHORUS

WORCESTER, Mass.—Grainger's "Marching Song of Democracy" is to be sung for the first time anywhere by the chorus of the Worcester County Musical Association. Arthur Mees, conductor, at the autumn festival, to be held at Mechanics hall Oct. 3 to 5. Hadley's "Ode to Music" will also be produced. The Saint-Saens opera, "Samson and Delilah," will be given in concert form. An orchestra of Philadelphia Symphony men will assist. The soloists announced to take part are as follows:

Mme. Louise Homer, contralto; Miss Marcella Craft, soprano; Theo. Karle, tenor; Arthur Hackett, tenor; Mme. Olga Samoroff, pianist; Thaddeus Rich, violinist; Wadsworth Provand, baritone; Miss Margaret Abbott, contralto; Albert Edmund Brown, bass; Miss Inez Barbour, soprano; Hans Kindler, cellist, and Vernon D'Arnalie, bass.

KANSAS MUSIC NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

TOPEKA, Kan.—A new symphony orchestra is being organized at Wichita. Rafael Navas has undertaken the work of assembling and rehearsing the players. The business men of Wichita have raised a guaranty fund of \$5000. The orchestra will have between 50 and 60 members.

Chancellor Strong of the University of Kansas has announced the list of artists who will visit the university as a part of the musical recital course the coming winter. They are: Paul Althouse, tenor, in October; Christine Miller, contralto, in November; Albert Spalding, violinist, in December; Mischa Levitzki, pianist, in January; Zoellner String Quartet, with Jeanette Durno, pianist, in February; Karl Kirksmith, cellist; Miss Brainerd, pianist, and Mme. Anita Taylor, soprano, in March; Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, with soloists, in May. These recitals are all free to the music students at the university.

Arthur Nevin has signed a contract for the first presentation of his two operas in America. The Chicago Grand Opera Company, Cleofonte Campanini, director, will present "Pola" and "The Daughter of the Forest" the coming season. Six orchestras will play a Kansas composition the coming season. Prof. Charles S. Skilton has signed contracts for the presentation of his "Indian Dances," written for symphony orchestra production. The numbers will be on the programs of the Minneapolis, New York, Kansas City, St. Louis and San Francisco symphony orchestras and the New York Philharmonic Orchestra.

The University of Kansas Fine Arts School gained 70 students in the year just closed over the previous year. In 1915-16 there were 184 students enrolled, and in 1916-17 there were 254.

LOUISVILLE (KY.) CONCERTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—A recent issue of the second annual prospectus of the Louisville Fine Arts Association, with O. B. Talbot, managing director, announces the artists and orchestras which will appear under its direction the coming season. The series will open on Nov. 8 with Mme. Schumann-Heink. After her will appear the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Kunwald, director; Rudolph Ganz, pianist, and Albert Spalding, violinist, in a joint recital; the Russian Symphony Orchestra, Modest Altschuler, conductor; Mme. Amelita Galli-Curci, soprano; and the Stuart Walker Company of Players

CONSERVATORY RECEIVES BOOKS OF OPERA SINGER

Part of Adelaide Phillips Collection Given to School Being Catalogued—Artist's Career

A large library of musical works which were collected by Adelaide Phillips, the opera contralto, has just been divided between the Allen A. Brown music department at the Boston Public Library and the library of the New England Conservatory of Music. Many scores of the classic Italian and French operas, songs and works belonging to the general literature of music are included in this collection, which has been held intact since the singer's time. In accordance with the wishes of one of the family it is now divided, the New England Conservatory receiving especially those scores and songs which are likely to be useful to music students, and the Public Library retaining the larger share of the works.

Miss Mary Alden Thayer, librarian at the Conservatory, has been cataloguing the books received from the collection. She finds that it includes scores of many of the operas which were popular in the days of Miss Phillips' success in Europe and America, such pieces as "Il Lombardi" and "Le Due Foscari" of Verdi, Rossini's "Semiramide," in which the singer made her debut in Brescia, Balfe's "The Sleeping Beauty," Donizetti's "La Favorita," Audran's "La Mascotte," Meyerbeer's "Il Profeta," and many others of this time and school. Among several oratorios in the list is a copy of Prof. John Knowles Paine's "The Nativity," which Miss Phillips sang with the Handel and Haydn Society in Boston in 1874.

An original manuscript found in the material is a short song by Vincenzo Bellini entitled, "Hymn of the Italian Volunteers."

Born at Stratford-upon-Avon, England, Adelaide Phillips was brought as a young child to America, her parents settling at first in Canada and later coming to Boston. While she was attending one of the public schools, she took the part of the principal character in the comedy "Old and Young," in which she did songs and dances as well as reading lines. For some years thereafter she was a child member of the Boston Museum Stock Company.

In 1853, after a concert given as a tribute to her popularity, Adelaide Phillips left Boston to study with the London vocal teacher, Manuel Garcia. He sent her to Italy with letters of introduction to seek a favorable opportunity in opera.

After her first appearance in Brescia, Miss Phillips was invited to La Scala, Milan. She sang at Crema, Rovereto and elsewhere. Payments from Italian impresarios being unsatisfactory, Miss Phillips decided to return to the United States. A great welcome awaited her in Boston when she landed on Oct. 8, 1855. She made her American debut as an opera singer in Philadelphia, where she was heard as Arsace in "Semiramide," the part in which she first sang in Italy. In March, 1856, she sang for the first time in New York in "Il Trovatore" under the management of Max Maretzek.

She was heard in concerts, recitals and opera performances in the United States, and she became a favorite in Havana, where she acquired the Spanish language and added many old Spanish songs to her repertoire. She was a leading attraction at the triennial festivals of the Handel and Haydn Society of Boston. Now and then during the '60s she returned to London for brief periods of study with Garcia. When Patrick Gilmore and Eben Tourjee arranged the Boston Peace Jubilee of 1868, they secured the cooperation of Miss Phillips. Throughout the concerts in the Coliseum she was the leading contralto, sharing popularity with Madame Parepa Rosa, the soprano.

In 1874 Miss Phillips organized the Adelaide Phillips Opera Company, which made a tour across the continent. The trip was financially unsuccessful. In 1878 she joined the Ideal Opera Company, under management of E. N. Ober, with whom she remained until December, 1881, when she made her last appearance on the stage.

ENGLISH MUSIC NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England.—One is glad to see that the dispute between the Performing Rights Society and the proprietors of concert halls has been amicably settled by a compromise. It will be remembered that the proprietors resisted a demand for an inclusive fee of 20 guineas, which should cover any copyright music that might, and even might not, be performed at concerts given in their halls. Furthermore, the Performing Rights Society had refused to provide any authoritative list of its copyrights. The man-

agers of the Aeolian, Wigmore and Steinway halls have now consented to submit, whenever practicable, a program seven days before its performance, and the society, in its turn, has agreed to intimate which of the pieces are under its control. The following scale of fees has been approved by both sides:

For not more than two songs or vocal numbers	5s.
For each additional song or vocal number	2s. 6d.
For each instrumental work or number, not exceeding in duration 5 minutes	2s. 6d.
Not exceeding 10 minutes	5s.
Not exceeding 15 minutes	7s. 6d.
Exceeding 15 minutes	10s.

To the onlooker, there seems something rather topsy-turvy about the fact that while artists are paid royalties for performing music such as the average drawing-room ballad, they themselves have to pay for the privilege of performing better class music if, as is almost invariably the rule with modern work, it happens to be copyrighted. When will some courageous publisher come forward and subsidize the best music, instead of the inferior? Even admitting that there is a smaller public for the best, the firms which publish the finest modern work are not to the outward eye noticeably less prosperous than their confreres. Music publishers are probably just as able in business as the publishers of books, and of these Mr. Arnold Bennett has written in his last volume: "I have been young, and now am nearly old—but never have I seen the publisher without a fur coat in winter, nor his seed begging bread." If royalties on good music were paid by the publisher, instead of the performer, it is possible that even the composer might one day be seen in a fur coat.

Comparatively few musicians are inquisitive about the origins of their art, or perhaps many will feel inclined to skip an article of unusual interest in the current Musical Times by Miss Kathleen Schlesinger, Fellow of the Institute of Archaeology, University of Liverpool, on the origin of the major and minor modes. Miss Schlesinger's article, as the editor points out, involves the observation of the vibrational or interval relations of a downward series. Usually, of course, the harmonic series is presented as an upward progression of intervals, and it is not generally noticed that a series derived from cumulative aliquot parts of a string must necessarily yield the same order of intervals in downward progression.

Miss Schlesinger claims that it is on the banks of the historic rivers of Mesopotamia, Egypt, and India, on the shores of the lakes of ancient Greece, that the origin of our major and minor modes must be sought, amongst the peasants and shepherds of remote antiquity, who, from the river reeds, made the simple pipes which have played so important a part in the development of music all the world over.

The archetypes of the oboe and clarinet, these pipes consist of a length of the reed arundo donax, of which the natural knots have been pierced in order to form a continuous bore or channel throughout the pipe. A suitable mouthpiece that will give a full, rich sound by itself, and will play easily when inserted into the pipe, is selected; and after some three, four or more small holes have been burnt through the sides of the pipe, the instrument is ready for use. The straw mouthpiece of the kind known as a single or beating reed is, when properly made, a remarkable little instrument. A wide range can be obtained (1) by modifying the wind-pressure; (2) by contracting and relaxing the muscles controlling the vocal cords; (3) by shifting the position of the lips on the little tongue; (4) by means of harmonics.

Specimens of these reed-pipes, some of them more than 3000 years old, have found their way into the museums; and in them Miss Schlesinger contends, as to be found the secrets of those scales which are all that survive of a musical art too ancient for history. She claims that the time and trouble spent in making careful facsimiles of these pipes, in becoming acquainted with their peculiar characteristics, and with the method of playing upon them, has been more than repaid by the discovery of a wonderful acoustic law underlying the boring of lateral holes in pipes, the application of which forms the basis of our instrumental and sung scales.

Many will be surprised, no doubt, when they read that the origin of scale formation is visual, not aural. Miss Schlesinger assumes that the instinct for harmonious proportions and symmetry possessed by primitive man led him to place the holes at equal distances along his reed pipe. This, she thinks, may be considered as the first cause, quite unrelated to its effect as sound; thus a system of scales came into being quite naturally, without preconceived musical notions or arbitrary interference, by purely mechanical means. It may be pointed out, in passing, that this assumption seems much less startling when one remembers that, according to Helmholtz, systems of scales, modes, and harmonic tissues do not rest solely upon so-called unalterable natural laws, but are at least partly the result of aesthetic principles, which have already changed, and will still further change with the progressive development of humanity. A useful argument, by the way, for the modern composer. Space will not permit one to follow the ingenious mathematical and acoustical arguments by which Miss Schlesinger supports her theory; but the effect upon a pipe of inconsiderable diameter (say under half an inch), furnished with a suitable mouthpiece, of boring holes laterally at equal distances from the extremity and from each other, which shall also be aliquot parts of the total length, is both surprising and baffling, for the sequence of notes obtained is unrecognizable, and seems at first to have no rational basis. Yet every pipe so constructed forms part of a logical system based upon the ratios of the harmonic series reversed.

After giving the measurements, and results, of an experimental pipe made by herself, the writer goes on to say that: "Thoughtful musicians will see that we are dealing here with a fundamentally new fact in the history of music, the full significance of which does not at once become manifest. Here at last is an instrument which preserves intact through the ages the intonation of the music it was capable of rendering thousands of years ago. And although technical knowledge must be put under contribution in order to discover and understand the scales of the pipes which have long been silent, it is evident that it is unnecessary to postulate an unbroken tradition to explain the survival of such scales in the folk-song of today."

"Wherever a reed pipe, or a flute (with certain reservations due to the incidence of the law of diameters), was bored in the way described above, one or other of the pipe scales in actual or rapped form inevitably resulted, and still results."

"These scales necessarily imposed themselves upon the untutored musicians who made the pipes and loved their music, and who would have found it extremely difficult to place the holes empirically in the requisite positions for rendering any preconceived musical phrase or scale."

"Since these pipes were without exception the most universally used instruments all over the world from the days when they figured as the ritual instrument in the liturgies of Tamuz, amongst the ancient inhabitants of Sumer and Akkad, some 3000 years B. C.; in ancient India, in Persia, in China, in Egypt, and in Greece, since they asserted themselves under a variety of names and forms throughout the Middle Ages, and that they are still to be found in rural districts, and amongst primitives at the present day, it is not too much to claim that their influence may be traced in all known musical systems, and that the pipe scales form the basis of our own system."

The book that Miss Schlesinger is now preparing in collaboration with the composer, Miss Elsie Hamilton, will, one may hope, throw light on the harmonic potentialities of these ancient scales, which undoubtedly ought to yield harmonic material of great wealth and subtlety.

CONVERSE PIERCE ON FESTIVAL PROGRAMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine.—Converse's "Peace Pipe" is the leading work which the Maine Music Festival Association, William R. Chapman, director, will present at its series of five concerts in Bangor on Sept. 27, 28 and 29, and in Portland on Oct. 1, 2 and 3. Another choral work to be given is Chapman's "Battle Hymn." The principal visiting artists will be Mme. Amelita Galli-Curci, soprano, who will appear the opening night in each city; and Percy Grainger, pianist, who will appear the closing night. Other artists to take part are Vernon Stiles, tenor, who will sing at the second evening concert; Mme. Ethel Frank, soprano, who will assist at the orchestral matinee; Duncan Robertson, baritone, who will be soloist in the Converse and Chapman choral pieces; Mme. Olive Marshall, who will sing at the second evening concert; and Mme. Mary Warfel, harpist, who will appear at the popular matinee.

An orchestra, largely comprising men who used to play with the Boston Opera Company, will assist. William F. Dodge will be the concert-master of this group.

While the Australian Opera League is providing an outlet for the more mature composers of the Commonwealth, the Albert Street Conservatorium, where Mme. Melba holds her singing classes—is doing its best to help along any young student with a talent for composition. The director of the Conservatorium, Mr. Fritz Hart, is desirous that the youth of the country should express itself in music, and hopes that before long Australia, in songs and opera, will reflect the spirit and color of the land.

Miss Aileen Vernon Neighbour has given in Washington Square, Dr. Day believes public outdoor singing helps to amalgamate the various races in the city. Two of these programs have already been given, and an interesting discovery has been made, that the people are not as apt to sing freely unless they are led by singers representing those who are promoting the movement. The second program, therefore, was much more successful than the first, since a choir of children was used "for purposes of leading," whereas at the first concert only a band was used.

Washington Square is a proper place in which to promote community singing. The large number of Italians in that neighborhood can be reached by Dr. Day, and it is evident that they are willing to meet him half way. Until he came on the scene, the public music in the square was confined to a municipal band concert now and then, hurdy-gurdies playing the "Marseillaise" constantly, and a religiously-inclined lady blowing hymn tunes on a vociferous trombone nearly every night in the week.

COLLEGE AIDS MUSIC

Last winter Dean and Mrs. Harold Butler of the University Fine Arts School gave 112 recitals in different towns of Kansas. Dean Butler has announced that, owing to the pressure of work at the university, he will be able to give but 35 recitals the coming winter.

MELBOURNE, Vic.—At present the Melbourne musical world is interested in the possibility of good orchestra concerts. Such things have for the past few years been practically unknown, because of friction between the committee of the Lady Northcote Orchestral Fund and the Musicians Union. To set down all the details that went to make the original quarrel would be unnecessary. It will suffice to say that when Lady Northcote was in Australia she started the fund, which made possible the holding of orchestral concerts in the winter months. Prof. Marshall Hall, the man who did more than anyone else to raise the standard of music in Australia, arranged and conducted concerts, which were very successful until the secretary of the Musicians Union refused to allow its members to play with nonmembers. Several members of the Marshall Hall Orchestra did not believe in unionism, and the committee, formed mostly of strong conservatives, refused to meet the wishes of the unionists, with the result that the concerts ceased. Of late, however, owing to changed conditions, the committee of the Lady Northcote trust fund has broadened its policy, and by allowing nonunionists to become associate members of the union, has met

the musicians half way. Signor Kost, an excellent conductor, who formerly was obliged to confine his attentions to a picture show band, is directing the new orchestra.

AUSTRALIAN MUSIC NOTES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—At present the Melbourne musical world is interested in the possibility of good orchestra concerts. Such things have for the past few years been practically unknown, because of friction between the committee of the Lady Northcote Orchestral Fund and the Musicians Union. To set down all the details that went to make the original quarrel would be unnecessary. It will suffice to say that when Lady Northcote was in Australia she started the fund, which made possible the holding of orchestral concerts in the winter months. Prof. Marshall Hall, the man who did more than anyone else to raise the standard of music in Australia, arranged and conducted concerts, which were very successful until the secretary of the Musicians Union refused to allow its members to play with nonmembers. Several members of the Marshall Hall Orchestra did not believe in unionism, and the committee, formed mostly of strong conservatives, refused to meet the wishes of the unionists, with the result that the concerts ceased. Of late, however, owing to changed conditions, the committee of the Lady Northcote trust fund has broadened its policy, and by allowing nonunionists to become associate members of the union, has met

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WEeping TREES AT ARBORETUM

Many Varieties of Beech, Willow and Other Pendulous Forms Are to Be Seen at the Harvard Reservation

Whether so-called weeping trees are really beautiful, or merely curiosities, is a question which has never been settled to the satisfaction of all gardeners. That they are popular is evidenced by the frequency with which they are to be found, especially on suburban front lawns, and on the grounds of the newer country places. They seem to be increasing in favor too, although they are not yet grown nearly as intensively in this country as they are across the water, where they are in very general use.

Weeping trees of almost all species are abnormal, as a matter of course. The drooping tendency has been accentuated by selection, and through the efforts of nurserymen whose customers call for ornamental trees of this type. They must be used almost exclusively as lawn trees, for their characters would be lost if they should be planted in groups or in connection with other trees.

The favorite weeping tree in this country, at least in New England, is Betula Pendula, commonly called the weeping birch. The variety most often seen is the cut-leaf weeping birch, which often grows to a considerable height, and has long, pendulous branches, with deeply divided leaves. In former years these trees were much more common than they are at the present time. Many of the largest trees around Boston have been cut down. There is a variety of the cut-leaf weeping birch called Youngii, which has even more pendulous branches than the ordinary form. When they are grafted on a tall stem, they form a picturesque head.

Doubtless the best known of the trees with pendulous branches is the weeping willow, which comes from China, and often grows to be a large tree. The slender, drooping branches of the weeping willow not infrequently sweep the ground, while the narrow, dark green, and very lustrous leaves help to make it a very distinctive tree, according to Professor Sargent of the Arboretum. This is the common tree willow in the regions bordering the Yang-tse River for two miles from its mouth, and the one frequently planted in villages and elsewhere in other parts of the empire. It has been a favorite tree with the Chinese for many centuries, and is a familiar object in Chinese pictures. It is also to be found represented in Chinese porcelains and wood carvings.

The weeping willow is not so common in New England as it was 50 years ago, not being as hardy as might be desired. Professor Sargent says that the Wisconsin willow, a hybrid, should be better known and planted in this country, as it is perfectly hardy in the most northern states, as well as a handsome and useful tree, although its branches are rather less pendulous than those of some other varieties.

In one of his bulletins he also speaks of Thunberg's willow, which is usually considered a pendulous form of the golden barked willow, or a hybrid of the latter and Salix Babylonica. Whatever its origin may be, this is one of the handsomest willows which can be grown in the northern states. The Kilmarnock willow is a pendulous form of a European variety, and when grown as a standard forms a regular umbrella-like head. Although a popular tree with American nurserymen, the specimens they produce are more curious than beautiful.

Writing of European beeches, the Arboretum director says that there are several forms with pendulous branches. One of them, the variety Pendula, is one of the most remarkable of all the trees having abnormal growth, although no such gigantic, tent-like specimens are to be found in this country as can be seen in Europe. Probably this is because the tree is a slow grower, although perfectly hardy.

A favorite weeping tree with the owners of suburban homes is the Camperdown Elm (Ulmus Camperdown). As it appears in gardens, this is a round topped tree, with stout branches which droop to the ground on all sides of the stem and forms a broad, shaded arbor. The variety Pendula, sometimes called Horizontalis, is really a most graceful tree, and is much cultivated in Europe, especially in Germany. A form of the American elm with rather pendulous branches has been propagated in some American nurseries, and is cataloged as Ulmus Fulva Pendula.

Several forms of the European ash are rather pendulous, and in the Arboretum there is a fairly good specimen of the weeping ash commonly grown in Europe, and known as Fraxinus Excelsior. It is the final survivor of an old garden. The weeping form of the variety Rotundifolia is also established in the Arboretum, and is a small tree with gracefully drooping branches, which form a narrow head.

At least three of the cherries have produced abnormal forms with pendulous branches. According to Professor Sargent, the handsomest of these is the Weeping Cherry of Japan, a tall tree with spreading main branches, and long slender branchlets, which hang nearly perpendicularly from them. In the early spring these trees are covered with drooping pink flowers, and making a striking picture. The correct name for this tree is Prunus Subhirtella, var. Pendula. It is not known as a wild tree,



One of the prominent weeping birches growing at the Arnold Arboretum

but has been cultivated in Japan for centuries. This remarkable cherry tree was brought to the United States many years ago and is now to be found in not a few gardens. Still another cherry with the same weeping form is Prunus Fruticosa, var. Reflexa, which although small is very hardy, and well worth a place in small gardens.

Although it has not been known nearly as long as many other pendulous trees, the variety of Morus Alba, called in the catalogue Teas' Weeping Mulberry, has come to be one of the most widely planted weeping trees in the United States. It has been propagated from a tree which appeared several years ago in the nursery of John C. Teas, at Carthage, Mo., which accounts for the name given it. In order to produce the kind of tree which is most desired for lawn planting, this mulberry is commonly grafted on a tall stem of the common mulberry, so that the branches form a narrow, round-topped plant, the foliage of which reaches to the ground.

A tree in the Arboretum which often excites interest, more for its odd appearance than for any beauty which it presents, is a weeping form of the common Apple tree. It has been named Elisa Rathke. Then there is a weeping form of the common European Hawthorn, which really makes a very graceful specimen, and is well worth growing in a Hawthorn collection. A fairly common weeping Chinese tree is a pendulous form of Sophora Japonica. It has stout, drooping branches, but when grafted on a tall stem of the ordinary form, these branches make a broad, round-topped tree, which can be used as an arbor.

Finally there is the European Holly, which, unfortunately, is not hardy in New England, although it thrives in the middle and southern states. There is a very distinct form of this holly, with rigid arching and pendulous branches, which make a round-topped head, and constitutes an excellent tree if one wants a weeping specimen. A variety which is well known in England is Perry's Weeping Holly.

There are a number of coniferous trees which also have the pendulous or weeping habit, and several of them may be found in the Arnold Arboretum, where they present a very interesting appearance at this season of the year, when the foliage is in good condition.

GAS COMPANY ASKS FOR AN INCREASE

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Mounting cost of production and the fact that no dividends have been paid since July 1, 1914, are the reasons assigned in a petition presented by the Atlantic City Gas Company to the City Commission asking authorization to raise the price of gas from \$1 to \$1.10 per 1000 feet in Atlantic City, says a special to the Ledger.

Clarence Geist, of Philadelphia, who is interested in more than 70 lighting companies throughout the country, is the head of the company.

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SOLDIERS ASSIGNED TO CANTONMENTS

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The assignment of United States troops to the 16 cantonments now under construction is announced from the War Department, as follows:

Ayer, Mass. — Troops from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York (part), 43,438.

Yaphank, N. Y. — New York (part), 43,000.
Wrightstown, N. J. — New Jersey, Delaware, New York (part), 42,108.
Annapolis Junction, Md. — District of Columbia, Pennsylvania (part), Maryland, 40,884.

Petersburg, Va. — Virginia, Pennsylvania (part), West Virginia, 47,086.
Columbia, S. C. — South Carolina, North Carolina, Porto Rico and Florida, 45,215.

Atlanta, Ga. — Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama (part), 40,785.
Little Rock, Ark. — Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama, 40,342.

Chillicothe, O. — Ohio and Pennsylvania (part), 42,773.
Battle Creek, Mich. — Michigan and Wisconsin (part), 35,496.
Rockford, Ill. — Wisconsin (part) and Illinois (part), 39,187.
Louisville, Ky. — Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois (part), 41,880.

Des Moines — North Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois (part), 45,712.
St. Riley, Kan. — Kansas, Missouri, South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, 45,518.
San Antonio, Tex. — Texas and Oklahoma, 46,109.

American Lake, Wash. — Alaska, Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Nevada, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, 46,159.

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CERTIFICATION PERIOD CLOSES

**Masachusetts Political Circles
Now Turn Attention to Closing
Hour for Filing Nomina-
tion Papers for Primaries**

Attention is now directed in Massachusetts political circles to 5 p. m. Tuesday next, the closing hour for filing State primary nomination papers with the Secretary of the Commonwealth. Probably, the questions whether Grafton D. Cushing will oppose Governor McCall for the Republican gubernatorial nomination and whether William F. Fitzgerald will enter against Frederick W. Mansfield for the Democratic nomination, will be answered by that hour.

The close of the period for certification of signatures on nomination papers at 5 p. m. yesterday only confirmed the statements that both Messrs. Cushing and Fitzgerald have secured enough certified signatures to qualify them as primary candidates for Governor. It rests with each man to decide, however, whether to effect the final act necessary to make him a candidate, namely, the filing of the certified papers with the Secretary of the Commonwealth before 5 p. m. next Tuesday. Even then, a candidate is allowed three days following Tuesday in which to withdraw.

The nomination papers which had been circulated by friends of Joseph Walker, in the hope that he would give his consent to be a candidate if Mr. Cushing withdrew, were not filed for certification, in view of Mr. Cushing's seeming continuance in the contest yesterday. Complete Walker papers are said to have been prepared in three counties and many signatures had been obtained in two other counties when word was passed out by the Walker supporters not to file them for certification. A leader of the Walker men said today that this action was taken with a belief that Mr. Cushing will be a candidate against Governor McCall.

Mr. Coolidge yesterday personally filed his papers for renomination as the Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor.

Four Boston Democrats have certified sufficient signatures to qualify them as candidates for the Democratic nomination for executive council in the third, or Boston, district. Councilor Timothy B. Buckley is a candidate for renomination. He has a strong opponent in Senator James P. Timilty, a Boston contractor.

The latter has also filed papers for renomination to the Senate. He will in due course of time withdraw one of these candidacies. Representative Lewis R. Sullivan, likewise, has secured the required number of certified signatures to qualify for Executive Council and for renomination for representative. The fourth candidate for the Executive Council in the third district is Francis M. Dacey of Charlestown.

All the Republicans on the State ticket of last year have filed papers for renomination and reelection to the state offices they now hold, but it was not certain today that the Democratic State Committee had obtained the required number of signatures to qualify the balance of their state ticket. This will be definitely known

when the local leaders have reported. Mr. Mansfield is, of course, sure of a place on the ballot as a candidate for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination. He has taken charge of the circulation of his own papers. Little interest is taken among Democrats in the candidacies for the balance of the ticket because of a general feeling that the incumbent Republicans will be reelected in November.

LIBERTY EXHIBIT FOR STATE FAIR

SACRAMENTO, Cal. — A gigantic Liberty exhibit, designed to show the war activities of the Government, is offered for the California State fair to be held in Sacramento in September, according to a telegram received by Charles W. Paine, secretary of the State Fair Board, from Ray Speers, secretary at a conference held in New York between the Council of National Defense and the National Security League, says the Union.

Torpedoes, mines, runs of all kinds, models of warships and submarines, model war planes, war movies and many other features are included.

The United States Government proposes to back the exhibit in the way of expenses and proposes to fill an entire building with the Liberty exhibit. Furthermore, they ask for at least an acre of ground for actual trenches, barbed wire entanglements and dummy fighting between troops.

This telegram comes as a further amplification of the announcement made last week by Chairman Gifford of the Council of National Defense, that the Government was making arrangements for a vast war exhibit in at least 30 state fairs throughout the country this fall.

WESTERN MINES TO MEET DEMANDS

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah — President Charles M. MacNeill of the Utah Copper Company is of the opinion that the great mines of the West will have no trouble in furnishing the Government and its allies all the metal requirements of the war, says the News. He declares that the financial condition of the nation is better than ever before in its history. Labor troubles, he thinks, are now improving, and the general situation is promising.

FILIPINOS WILL MAN SUBMARINES

**Naval Officers and Manila School
Managers Plan Instruction for
Graduates in Undersea War
Tactics—Courses of Study**

MANILA, Philippines — Plans for the instruction and training of Filipino students in the operation of submarines and torpedo boat destroyers were discussed at a meeting in the office of the Vice-Governor between Acting Secretary of Public Instruction Roxas and three United States Navy officers representing Admiral Knight, says the Times. No definite program of instruction was approved, but the question of applicants was discussed. Graduates from the Philippine trade schools, Philippine normal and high schools all over the islands, who have had training in engineering, and students from the College of Engineering, Philippine University, will be given special consideration when they apply for appointments.

The initiative to provide such instruction to the Filipino youth came from Governor-General Harrison, following a conference on the matter with Admiral Knight. The plan is to have the students spend part of their time on the submarines and destroyers at the naval base at Cavite or Olongapo, and to give them practical training in the mechanism and operation of the vessels. Mr. Roxas is developing the final plans.

President Villamor of the Philippine University was also present at the meeting, cooperating with Acting Secretary Roxas in perfecting the plans for instruction. While no official announcement was made, it is understood that those who were present were unanimous in the opinion that the College of Engineering of the Philippine University, the nautical school and the special engineering classes in the Philippine normal, trade and high schools in the islands will furnish the best material for starting the scheme.

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CANADA'S NEED FOR REINFORCEMENTS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—Two cablegrams have just been received at the office of the Win-the-War League that state plainly the condition of the Canadian troops at the front and their need for immediate reinforcements. One is from Gen. Sir Arthur Currie, in command of the Canadian forces and is in answer to a cablegram sent from the Win-the-War convention recently held in this city. The cable is dated France, Aug. 11, 1917, and reads: "Greetings of the Win-the-War convention are much appreciated by all ranks Canadian corps. We sincerely sympathize with your endeavors to arouse our countrymen to necessity of remaining united and firm in their determination to furnish troops in the field all necessary support. We deeply deplore the fact that wisdom of doing so has become a subject for debate and controversy by those at home, and we have hoped that example of what corps have been able to accomplish by united efforts of men, who have already sacrificed so much, would serve to inspire rival political factions to sacrifice their party prejudices in this hour of their country's peril. If support is now withheld or even delayed, it means that additional burden will have to be borne by men already doing the seemingly impossible. The fight must go on until final and complete victory is attained. From agony of battlefield goes forth prayer that our homeland does not desert us in the hour of our need and of our approaching triumph."

The other message is from Stewart Lyon, Canadian war correspondent. It bears the same date as the above, and reads:

In numbers Canada is not adequately represented. Moreover, there is serious danger that when man-power is most required, Canadian forces will be rapidly decreasing. There is urgent need for such a suspension of party strife as will enable men everywhere in Canada to unite for immediate enforcement of compulsory service measure. Sons of Canadian fathers and mothers who in the flower of their youth go out to war in freedom's cause, should be given assurance that filling of their places in the ranks is regarded in Canada as solemn national obligation transcending all party ties and loyalties. Men at the front confidently look forward to immediate and adequate enforcement of conscription law.

BY OTHER EDITORS

Needs of Certain Senators

SPRINGFIELD (Mass.) UNION—It begins to look as if something more would come of Senator La Follette's peace resolution than he expected. A movement is on foot in the Senate not only to bring this resolution to an early vote, but to couple with it the reaffirmation of a senator's oath of office. This oath reads: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office upon which I am about to enter. So help me God." It would be exceedingly difficult for any senator to vote for a resolution such as the Wisconsin Senator has introduced, and at the same time reaffirm his obligation to the United States. Whatever may be Senator La Follette's purpose, the effect of the thing he wants done is to help the cause of the Kaiser. So long as this remains true a vote for the resolution is wholly inconsistent with the senatorial oath to support and defend the Constitution against all enemies, foreign and domestic. In view of the un-American course of certain senators it might not be a bad idea to have this oath of office printed in bold letters and posted in the Senate Chamber, where it would meet the gaze of every senator as he rises to speak. It would be generally understood that only a small group of "willful men" needed to be reminded of their pledge.

Shortage of Cows

MILWAUKEE JOURNAL.—The high prices of dairy goods call attention to a problem of national-wide importance—the decrease in number of dairy cows in the United States. The extremely high cost of meat, with prices of nearly \$17 for hogs and more than \$14 for beef on the hoof, have been too strong a lodestone for the American farmers and dairymen. They have sold their live stock down to the minimum. Calves have been sacrificed by the hundreds of thousands, sold as veal, so that fewer animals were raised to maturity and the annual replenishment in the supply of cows has not been affected. With butter at 40 cents a pound wholesale in mid-summer, with cheese from 21 to 30 cents wholesale in mid-summer, instead of the usual 11 to 15 cents, with milk at 9 or 10 cents a quart and threats of raising the price 2 cents more, the country is coming to a crisis in its production of dairy goods and meats. A State-wide campaign should be started in Wisconsin by the College of Agriculture and the Council of Defense for more cows. Every farmer should be encouraged to raise three or four more heifer calves. If this were done Wisconsin could add a million heifer calves to the nation's supply in one season. This State, with its well-developed dairy industry, can do more along this line than any other State in the Union.

Alien Friends in United States Army
NEW YORK GLOBE.—The ruling of the Provost Marshal that friendly aliens may be accepted for service in the national army is merely declaratory of the law. The Selective Service

Act does not compel aliens to serve, but it does not forbid service. It is strange any boards have been under the impression that as long as a man had not taken out first papers he was not eligible. With all doubt removed, we shall expect to see many friendly aliens enlisted under the Stars and Stripes. Thousands have declared a willingness to serve, and it is eminently proper that they should not be denied the opportunity of aiding in this way the cause of their own country. Lafayette was a conspicuous alien who served in our army. Steuben, Pulaski, Kosciuszko were likewise aliens. In the Civil War thousands of noncitizens were with our colors. In the present conflict, before our entry, 26,000 to 30,000 Americans entered the armies of the Allies, in full conformity with international law. The aliens who enlist might well wear a medal bearing the heads of Lafayette, Steuben, and of Kosciuszko or Pulaski.

United States and the War

LOS ANGELES TRIBUNE.—The grim and final purpose of the country could hardly be better stated at this crucial hour, as our boys prepare to go to the trenches, than is expressed in the following two statements, the one by the President of the United States, the other by the American Secretary of State. The President declares: "The German people are themselves in the grip of the same sinister power that has now stretched its ugly talons out and drawn blood from us. Do you not now understand the intrigue for peace, and why the masters of Germany do not hesitate to use any agency that promises to effect their purpose, the deceit of the nations?" Secretary of State Lansing says: "The independence of no nation will be safe and the liberty of no individual will be sure until the military despotism which holds the German people in the hollow of its hand has been rendered impotent and harmless forever!" This means that the sine qua non of our consent to peace must be the end of the Hohenzollern idea of a government by a despot's will and a diplomacy of intrigue and falsehood.

SIR W. MEREDITH APPOINTED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—In the course of the debate on the second reading of the bill dealing with the purchase by the Government of the Canadian Northern railway system it was stated that Sir William Meredith, chief justice of Ontario, will be the Government representative on the board of arbitrators which will decide as to the value of the stock of the railway and the price the Government is to pay in taking over the system. There will be three representatives on the board, one for the Government, one for the railway, and the third is to be agreed upon by the other two. Failing to do this the third arbitrator will be selected by the Supreme Court. In the course of his remarks on the second reading, Sir Thomas White, the Finance Minister, admitted that there were certain important omissions in the Draughton-Ackworth report on the railway situation in Canada, notably the omission of the lands aggregating several million acres, the deferred payments on these lands amounting to \$7,000,000 and a sum of over \$2,000,000 in the company's land trust account. In view of these omissions the report, said the minister, "could not be taken as accurate." Defending the appointment of arbitrators, Sir Thomas said that these could proceed in a summary fashion to ascertain the value of the stock, whereas a court of record would probably take a couple of years to do the work.

IOWA COOPERATING IN LABOR PLANS

DES MOINES, Ia.—The State Council of Defense has received a communication from William Brown Hale, of the National Council of Defense department upon cooperation of states, seeking what has been done in Iowa in the way of organizing to supply labor, says the Register.

H. H. McNeil, assistant secretary of the State Council, will reply to Mr. Hale that some 379 volunteer labor bureaus have already been established in Iowa, and that some of these have placed more than 100 farm workers.

The Iowa council is prepared to cooperate to the fullest extent with national and State employment bureaus being organized for the purpose of arranging for an exchange of farm laborers.

AGAINST ANTICONSRIPTIONISTS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S.—J. C. Watters, the president of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, who would appear by no means to possess the unanimous support of the Labor Party in Canada in his strenuous opposition to conscription, recently had a somewhat unpleasant experience in the course of a visit to this city. According to the newspaper Saturday's Record, a meeting which he was addressing, or endeavoring to address, was broken up by a party of returned soldiers and several hundred sailors from His Majesty's ships in port. After Mr. Watters had been speaking a short time the returned men and sailors took charge of the hall. They called for the national anthem to be sung, and the audience rose in a body and did as the soldiers and sailors desired. An effort was made by the chairman to have Mr. Watters continue, but this failed and the meeting was brought to an end by Mayor Muggah, who had been selected to preside.

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PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Arthur Eugene Bestor, president of the Chautauquan Institution, is chairman of the National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A. and is now organizing a staff of lecturers and entertainers for the 31 military camps that are being created and equipped within the United States as rendezvous for the former national guard and the drafted recruits of the national army. Mr. Bestor is also a member of the committee on patriotism through education of the National Security League. In these positions he is having a chance to use the knowledge and wisdom acquired in developing the work of the longest established and most thoroughly approved of the popular educational agencies of the nation that is privately managed, and not under State or national control, namely, the Chautauquan Movement, of which John H. Vincent, a retired bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was the best known founder. Mr. Bestor came into the work by way of the "extension" department of the University of Illinois, his native State. For eight years he worked in this field, and then was called to Chautauquan, N. Y., to be assistant general director. Two years in this post, and eight years as director, proved his worth, and in 1915 he was given full charge.

Stratton D. Brooks, who is to be Oklahoma's Food Commissioner, working under Mr. Hoover, is president of the State University, a position which he has held since 1912, prior to which he was superintendent of schools in Boston, Mass., for four years. Mr. Brooks is a Missourian, whose training for his work began at the Michigan State Normal College, and was continued at the University of Michigan and at Harvard University. He held important administrative and teaching positions in the schools of Illinois and Michigan cities from the year 1890 to 1899, when he joined the faculty of the University of Illinois and served in the department of education as an inspector of high school instruction. In 1902 he was called to Boston, and during his administration of the schools of the city, effected not a few reforms, though under discouraging conditions, since his term coincided with complications in the local field that made it difficult for any superintendent to do his best work. Mr. Brooks, earlier in his career, found it possible to write more or less for pedagogical journals. Of late years the duties of administration have made such extension of his influence difficult.

Walter S. Cowing, who is to be secretary of Boston University, is a native of Northampton, Mass., who studied in the Boston schools, was graduated from Columbia University, and about 15 years ago, became much interested in problems of recreation and physical training. Fitting himself for teaching athletics, he for some time held an important post as physical director in the school in Germantown.

Pa., supported by the Friends (Quakers). Then he decided to ally himself with the Boy Scout organization, and has risen to the post of director for the State of Pennsylvania.

M. Malvy, Minister of the Interior in the Ribot Cabinet, has held this post in the several governments which have been in power since the beginning of the war. He was even Minister of the Interior under M. Doumergue, and Undersecretary of State for Home Affairs under Joseph Caillaux. M. Malvy is a barrister by profession, and is also an L.L. D. Reporter in 1910 on the budget for internal expenditure, he was chosen by M. Monis to fill the Undersecretaryship of State for Justice, following on an incident in Parliament connected with the resignation of the Briand Cabinet. M. Malvy's latest speech in the Senate was one of defense of his policy in dealing with the pacifist propaganda and suspicious foreigners in France. The attack, a very lengthy one, was delivered by M. Clemenceau.

John M. Parker, of New Orleans, La., who is to be administrator of the Federal Food Control Bill in that State, working under Mr. Hoover, was a prominent figure in the Progressive Party in the campaign of 1912, and attracted more than usual attention because he distinctly represented the progressive element of Southern society that wished to discuss post-war issues and cause a sectional alignment on new party lines. In 1916 Mr. Parker's loyalty to Mr. Roosevelt came to the limit of his endurance, and he declined to be delivered with the Progressive Party to the Republican Party and Mr. Hughes. Consequently he decided to remain a Progressive, and, as such, has shared in the mutations of that party prior to and since the election last November. President Wilson and Mr. Hoover have chosen him for his new post because of his high standing in the mercantile life of the State, and his proved ability as an administrator. He has been an important factor in the New Orleans Board of Trade and Cotton Exchange for many years, and for two years was president of the Southern Commercial Congress.

Ernest Henry Schelling, pianist, whose homes are at Bar Harbor, Me., and Celigny, Switzerland, has announced his intention of joining the United States military forces, either in Red Cross work or as an interpreter. Like Percy Grainger, the Australian pianist now resident in the United States, he has felt the call to subordinate art and revenue to other phases of life. Mr. Schelling was born in New Jersey, of a German father and an American mother. His wife is an American. He studied with Mathias in Paris, Moszkowski in Berlin, Hans Huber in Basel, and with Padgugowski. He is well known as a composer as well as a giver of recitals, and his future will be watched with interest by persons first won to liking him by his talent as an artist.

PROHIBITION NOTES

Now that Chicago has become actually habituated to the closing of its saloons on Sundays, there arises a demand in the city that the Illinois law regarding Sunday closing be enforced in the part of Cook county outside of Chicago. According to the Tribune, "Sunday fine, Chicago dry, and a motor party with a thirst and a vision of cases in the near distance—there you have the formula that produces our Monday morning casualty list." So the Tribune concludes that "if there are potent reasons for keeping the saloons in Chicago closed on Sunday there are even more potent reasons for closing those outside the city limits," and calls on the sheriff of Cook county to enforce the law regarding these suburban drinking houses.

It will be of interest to the whole country to see whether this demand is followed by action, and if action results to note whether it is merely spasmodic or the beginning of a permanent policy of enforcing the law. For many years Illinois has had on its statute books a requirement for Sunday closing of saloons in all parts of the State. Chicago chose to defy the law, and Mayor Carter H. Harrison was repeatedly elected on his frank statement, in campaign speeches, that if elected he would not enforce Sunday closing. Mayor Thompson, whatever his other faults, has taken the right course in this matter. And he has proved that a law favored by a majority of the voters of a large state can be enforced in a great city that contains many voters and powerful interests opposed to the law.

Liquor drinkers are severely censured in a recent article entitled "Are You a Human Submarine?" published by the Bay State Street Railway Company in its official magazine, Bay State Triangle Talks, which is issued to its employees. "Drinkers are nearly as bad as undersea boats," says the article. Laying the blame for the continued manufacture of intoxicants on the drinker, it adds: "Last year consumers of whiskey compelled our distillers to use up 39,000,000 bushels of grain of various kinds as well as 152,000,000 gallons of molasses. The breweries produce 58,000,000 barrels of fermented liquors, which, according to an advertisement published by the Connecticut Brewers Association, requires \$2,000,000 bush-

els of barley, nearly 16,000,000 bushels of corn, and 2,000,000 bushels of rice, or 70,000,000 bushels of grain in all."

The purpose of this publication, it is stated, is "to help make conditions which will insure the public more satisfactory service," and surely revelation of the waste in the manufacture of intoxicants, to the hundreds of motemen and conductors who come in daily contact with the public, is an effective means towards the desired end.

In order to bring the facts of the economic loss in the use of intoxicants and tobacco more strongly to the attention of its employees, the Bay State publication continues its array of evidence against the traffic in liquor. "Alcoholic drinks absorbed in 1915, according to The American Grocer, amounted to about \$1,600,000,000; and Prof. Henry W. Farnham of Yale University estimates that tobacco takes from \$1,200,000,000 to \$1,400,000,000 every year. Professor Farnham goes on to say: "Assuming only the lower figure, the people of the country spend on these two items about \$2,800,000,000 a year, or nearly four times the total annual expenditure of the United States Government, including the interests on the public debts for the last fiscal year."

Pleas of the brewers, distillers and saloonkeepers that liquor is a food and an aid to the food conservation movement are refuted in an article in the bulletin of the State Board of Health of Rhode Island which says, in connection with ways to help the campaign: "Its (alcoholic beverage) harmful effects are so great, however, both in the case of those who have become habituated to its use, and in the case of those who have not, that its use should be absolutely prohibited."

LABOR CANDIDATES NOMINATED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—As a result of a general meeting of the Greater Toronto Labor Party, those nominated to represent the Ontario Independent Labor Party in the next federal election were James Richards, D. A. Carey, J. T. Gunn, J. H. Ballantyne, James Watt, Walter Brown and John Vick. Prior to their election the nominees declared that they would advocate a more drastic application of the idea of public ownership; the conscription of wealth as well as of man power, and a more generous pension for soldiers and their dependents.

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY POSITION

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—A statement was recently laid upon the table of the Dominion Parliament, setting forth the position of the Canadian Northern Railway which the Government proposes shall be acquired by the people of Canada. The total assets are placed at \$581,084,678, and the surplus of assets over liabilities is given as \$37,494,870.

The land account shows that the Canadian Northern Railway Company holds at present 843,127 acres of land in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, 2,000,000 acres in Ontario and 402,369 acres in Quebec. The land in Saskatchewan is valued at \$15 an acre and that in Ontario and Quebec at \$3 an acre. The estimated total value of unsold lands is \$19,555,485; deferred payments receivable amount to \$7,140,995.59, and cash in hand from lands \$2,408,653.67. The total of land assets of the company is thus \$29,405,165.16, against which there are mortgages outstanding to the amount of \$21,251,073.33.

The estimated cost of completing lines and terminals under construction is given as \$4,188,099, and to meet this cost there is cash in trust accounts to the amount of \$3,683,831, together with Government guaranteed securities to the value of \$217,160 and Canadian Northern debenture stock to the value of \$287,108.

On construction account the company owes in the neighborhood of a million dollars.

The estimated amounts required for betterments and rolling stock are stated to be \$6,590,000 for 1918; \$8,355,000 for 1919; and \$8,317,500 for 1920.

Up to date the Government has advanced \$2,634,500 to the Canadian Northern Railway, interest account under the legislation of 1913, granting a guarantee of \$45,000,000 of the company's bonds. The advances were made during 1916 and 1917.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER FREIGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—The first freight shipments of the new Memphis Barge Line Company, organized to help develop Mississippi River traffic, in order to relieve the freight car congestion, have been landed at this port by the tugboat J. B. Finley, which brought three barges with 100 tons of freight to Memphis jobbers and wholesalers. On the return trip bauxite, used in the manufacture of aluminum, is being carried to East St. Louis.

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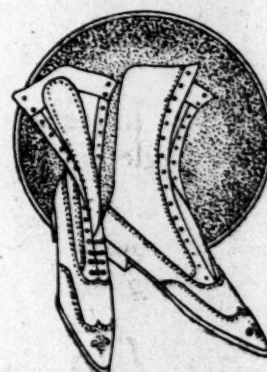
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DUBLIN DURING THE CONVENTION

Stranger Would Scarcely Guess Anything Out of Ordinary Was Taking Place—Ability of Gathering Beyond Question

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—Dublin is the most mercurial city in Europe and this is one of the great moments in its history. The success of the convention, launched at the time of writing, may send Ireland on an upward path to the greatness of which the sure promise lies in her luxuriant qualities. Its failure may mean that the cities of Ireland for a time may snarl, as Dublin did a year ago, with the grating noise of machine guns and echo with the snap of rifles among its roofs and chimneys and Ireland be doomed to a period of chaos. Yet a stranger would not guess that anything especially out of the ordinary was occurring.

A small crowd is grouped before the statue of Henry Grattan, the great Irish Parliamentarian, in College Green. Across the street in front of the Regent's Hotel are the semicircular railings enclosing the well kept grass plots on which stand the statues of Burke and Goldsmith, one on either side of the path leading from the main gate to the long folding doors. A small crowd is straggled along these railings peering through quietly at the cinema men and journalists by the door. From the window right above the doorway members of the convention can see across the street other small crowds, to the right in front of the Bank of Ireland—the historic old Irish Parliament buildings—which curve round into the square from Westmoreland Street and, on the left, in front of the office buildings on the other side of the Grattan statue. The numbers all told are less than are brought together any week by some passing incident in any London street.

A few stalwart policemen act as masters of ceremonies rather than as guardians of order. Four mounted policemen in dull-colored uniforms, with black plumes waving from their helmets and their breasts shining with medals, have mainly a decorative meaning. The convention meets at 11 today (July 25) and for over an hour the delegates walk singly or in groups of two or three up the path to the doorway leading into Regent's House, through a crossfire from cameras and "movies." There is plenty of time for every one to recognize John Redmond, Joseph Devlin, the Bishop, "A. E." the Lord Mayor, Sir Horace Plunkett and the other better known delegates. Irishmen have imagination. They know the issues that depend on the decisions reached in that room above the doorway, with its green baize-covered seats arranged in semicircular fashion round the chairman's platform and its map of Ireland on the wall. Yet no delegate is cheered. Still more striking not one is hissed. So it continues all day long. The crowd diminishes and increases, but displays only such dull interest as justifies it in waiting about at all.

Actually it is not indifference. There is indifference with some. If there is no eager excited talk in the hotel lounge downstairs about the convention there is enthusiasm in plenty among the men in light colored suits with field glasses, and the ladies in bright costumes setting out for the Currage races. The seeming indifference of the Dublin people is a compound of passive hostility and modified pessimism. Dublin is the heart of the Sinn Féin movement.

This was the menace which overhung the assembling of the Irish convention. The writer came to Dublin to feel for himself the atmosphere in which the convention began its work and he has described its chilliest phase. But the outlook had in it gleams of hope as well. Friendly informal conversations with the leaders of all sections in Ireland did not leave the writer entirely gloomy. Three years would not suffice to enable anyone to get inside the mind of Ireland, and three days hardly permit one to skim the surface of the surface. And Irishmen themselves declare that the Irishman in Ireland tells the visitor exactly what he thinks will please. In such circumstances it is difficult even to make guesses about Ireland. One can only note and record such surface phenomena as have been mentioned and with possibly a warning to refrain

from the shrug of the shoulders and the shake of the head which they provoke.

If the convention is in being when this article appears, progress is being made and a settlement is possible. Among Irishmen outside the convention the writer found one point of unanimity—that the convention could not succeed. In this, however, there was no doubt a disposition to take the worst possible view so as to avoid disappointment. Members of the convention, with almost equal unanimity, declared that a solution was possible, but in general declined to say that they thought it would be achieved. In most cases the dangers that presented themselves at the thought of an unsuccessful conference had produced a sharp desire to secure a settlement at all costs, and these two sentiments had resulted in a balanced, almost placid, attitude, which was neither pessimism nor optimism. As to the effect of a settlement on Sinn Féin, clearly that depended on the character of the settlement.

The convention is a remarkable body. Its ability is beyond question. In the true sense it is possibly far more representative than if it had been elected as the Sinn Féin desired. Irish intellect, Irish industry, Irish politics, Irish religion, Irish local administration are all at the conference in the person of some of their ablest representatives. Even the ideals of Sinn Féin, if not the Sinn Féin organization as such, are represented. The convention is a microcosm of Ireland, even if it does not give a numerically exact representation of Irish sections and parties. The Sinn Féin never proposed proportional representation for the conference, which would have given an accurate representation in numbers, but might not have returned so many Sinn Féin as they would have hoped for from an ordinary election.

The convention is a sufficiently able body to achieve a settlement and the writer considers himself justified in saying that those delegates he met had entered it with a genuine desire and in a genuine effort to reach some sort of solution. Many motives good and not so good tended to produce this attitude. The prospects of the future, even if any single side won the day, no longer promise undiluted satisfaction to that side. Ulster has herself frequently put forward this plea among others, that a Home Rule government would tax her especially heavily as the richest province of Ireland. If Ulstermen won all along the line, however, that would mean, necessarily, that Ulster business men would have to bear their share of the burden of taxation which Britain as a whole will have to carry after the war. Already Irish taxation has more than doubled since 1914. And for Home Rulers and southern Unionists also there would be reserves to their rejoicings if they won.

The writer met at dinner a representative group of southern Unionists, among them Lord Midleton, who has held many prominent offices of state, including that of Secretary for War in 1900-3, the days when "F. C. G." made merry in the Westminster Gazette over the shadow army corps. He is chairman of the Irish Unionist Alliance and is deeply distrusted by the Nationalists. They call him the "wrecker." They declare that it was he who last year, after Sir Edward Carson and John Redmond had groveled at the feet of their followers and induced them to agree to the famous settlement arrived at through the initiation of the present Prime Minister, hurried to London and won over Lord Lansdowne, who with the other members of the Cabinet had given their support to the agreement, so that Mr. Asquith found himself faced with the necessity, either of abandoning his coalition or his Irish agreement. To Mr. Asquith the national interest demanded the maintenance of the coalition and once again Ireland could claim with some superficial justification, that she had been "sold." Lord Midleton may be a "wrecker." He is certainly a very pleasant dinner table companion, full of good stories.

A strongly built Irishman with a grim, but not unamiable expression, he keeps his own council as to the future. His lips curl in a continual sardonic smile as he talks of his political opponents and clearly he is "of the same opinion still." But the writer did not feel that he would not, therefore, go some part of the way to meet these opponents. And the same might be said of the others, of John Blake Powell, K. C., a lawyer with an enormous practice; George Stewart, D. L., a well-known Dublin Unionist; Sir William Goulding, chairman of the great Southern & Western Railway and a prominent figure in railway affairs, and Andrew Jameson, D. L., all

of the Irish Unionist Alliance. It is well to remember the position of these southern Unionists. They are one of the ablest and most prosperous business sections in Ireland and they are a scattered small minority among men of a different race and religion, a religion which they do not feel would conduce to their prosperity. Home Rule would leave them, they feel, an oasis in the desert of nationalism, a prosperous and helpless victim to the predatory instincts of the majority acting under the impulse of the Roman Catholic Church. Past negotiations have shown them that they cannot depend on Ulster, and if they have fought hard against this fate they are sorely to be blamed. It is for the Nationalists to offer them such guarantees as will justify them in giving their whole-hearted support to a national settlement.

Joseph Devlin, J. T. Donovan and Stephen Gwynn left on the writer the impression that they also would go a very long way in this convention to still the fears of their fellow Irishmen and to give them guarantees which would bring them wholeheartedly into an Irish settlement. Mr. Devlin has been the Nationalist member for West Belfast since 1906. A short, sturdily-built Irish gentleman, he attracts immediately one's trust and liking. He is popular with every one in the House of Commons, where his pointed interjections have had disastrous results on many an opponent's speeches, and his eloquent and determined presentation of the claims of Ireland have won him the respect of all. Joseph Devlin is still a power in Ireland. Like his leader, John Redmond, he belongs to the practical idealistic school of statesmanship. They recognize the hard fact of Ulster. Are its suspicions uncharitable, unjustified, absurd? Is Ulster thrusting back the hope and promise of the future in defending her present possessions against a menace which does not exist? Mr. Devlin thinks so but, Ulster is the hard fact which cannot be ignored.

As a practical statesman, an opportunist in the legitimate sense of the word, he will make every concession to meet the fears of Ulster, if only Ulster will not demand guarantees which place a stone wall in the way of the realization of his ideals. It is with this ideal and this readiness to consider every point of view in the hope that he may carry his opponents with him till they see the same ideal, or restrain them lest over-precipitateness ruins their hopes, that Joseph Devlin and those who think with him enter the convention. They understand Sinn Féin also, for it is mainly from its methods and not from its ideals that they differ. "What you can never explain to an Irishman," Mr. Devlin said to the writer, "is why Ireland should be asked to fight for asserting for other small nationalities those rights which are denied to herself." It is pretty well established that England has made mistakes in handling the situation in Ireland since the war began. When war broke out the Nationalists risked everything to range Ireland by the side of England and for a time Ireland, as Sir Edward Grey said, was the "one bright spot."

The "stupidities, ineptitudes and malignities," as Mr. Lloyd George called them, of certain powers at the War Office, the refusal of the offer of the national volunteers by John Redmond, the refusal of commissions to Nationalists, and the offering of Nationalist regiments by Ulstermen, the refusal to permit Nationalist ladies to sew flags for Nationalist regiments while no such prohibition was placed in the way of Ulster ladies, the discouraging of Irish recruiting, because, as Sir Hedley Le Bas was informed by recruiting agents in Dublin, "every Nationalist recruit is an argument for Home Rule"—all these things and worse were their reward and paved the way to Easter week. Today, as Joseph Devlin and his friends see the defenses of the constitutional movement swept away before the onrush of revolutionary Sinn Féin, they feel like fighters in a lost cause who can do little but stick to their posts till the last.

REVERE'S TAX RATE 324

An increase of \$1 in the tax rate was announced yesterday by the Revere assessors. The 1917 tax rate in Revere is now \$24. The valuation of real estate is \$22,758,200, and personal estate \$1,515,850, a total of \$24,274,050. The books show an increase in real estate valuation of \$68,600 over that of last year, but owing to the income tax a loss of \$170,150 is shown on personal property. The net gain in taxable property for the year is \$518,450. The polls number 7578, an increase of 350.

NAVY LEAGUE IS PUT UNDER BAN

Officers of Unofficial Body Are Barred From Yards and Ships by Secretary Daniels—No Gifts Are to Be Accepted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—All unofficial connection between the navy and the Navy League was severed on Friday by order of Secretary Daniels, as a result of the recent action of the league headquarters in charging that investigation of the recent explosion at Mare Island Navy Yard was being blocked by influence of labor interests.

The secretary gave notice to the public that no representative of the league would be admitted hereafter to any naval station or ship, and that nothing whatever would be accepted by the navy from the league as at present officered and managed.

Women throughout the country are making articles for sailors under the auspices of the league, and these must be tendered through some other agency.

Secretary Daniels' notice follows: "In view of the slanderous and false statement of the Navy League, reflecting upon the honesty of the naval administration and the integrity of officers of the navy, responsibility for which has been assumed by the officials of the league, notice is hereby given to the public that the Navy Department has directed that no officer, agent or representative of the Navy League will be admitted to any naval station, navy reservation or ship in the navy."

"Persons who contribute to the Navy League in the future will do so with the understanding that the Navy Department will not permit the acceptance of anything whatever from that

organization as at present officered and managed."

The league headquarters has issued another statement attacking Secretary Daniels, charging him with throttling freedom of speech of naval officers, and declaring that he suppressed a telegram from Vice-Admiral Sims to the effect that American naval forces in European waters were not informed of the departure of the transports bearing the first expedition to France until the ships had been at sea four days. Eight naval officers read Rear Admiral Sims' protest, the statement said, and were required to place their initials upon it. The statement expressed the opinion that the public would not permit Secretary Daniels to dictate through whom their gifts to the navy should come.

"The information regarding the Mare Island explosion, which has led to this prosecution of the Navy League," it added, "was communicated to the league by an officer of the United States Navy. That man was forbidden by an order of Josephus Daniels to tell the facts himself. In communicating his information to the league he violated an order for which, if his name became known, he would be court-martialed and broken over the wheel."

MADRID PLANS TO ADVERTISE HERSELF

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—The capital of the country is now settling upon a scheme to advertise itself to travelers at home and abroad. It has long contemplated such an intention, and would have put it into execution before, but for the war. Now, with so many public works of the first importance being created and the new underground railway in course of construction, it feels that it should wait no longer. Accordingly, the proposition that Senor Hilarrio Crespo has laid before the Ayuntamiento for the establishment of an "Oficina Municipal de Turismo" has been promptly approved, and the new department for

the circulating of information upon the attractions and advantages of Madrid will soon be in operation.

It is proposed by this department to establish extensive, constant, and efficacious propaganda by means of newspapers, periodicals, magazines, guides, and pamphlets, together with a complete bureau for answering correspondence, and the giving of information through the post; and, as a complement, the exercise of some social endeavor which will have for its object the stimulation of all proceedings of importance, moral and material, which may serve as a means of attracting all strangers and inducing them to stay.

The Oficina Municipal del Turismo will set itself the task of spreading over the whole world thousands of prospectuses, leaflets, guides, albums, cards, and so forth, on which will be announced at suitable opportunities, particulars of the festivals, exhibitions, tournaments, fairs, and other attractions. These, it is said, will give proof of the vitality of Spain and by a similar procedure particulars will be circulated of the treasures contained in the museums, academies, and libraries of the city. The work of revival must not be made known here only, it is remarked, to Madrilenos and natives, but more particularly to aliens. The new department is enthusiastic and promises well.

QUESTION OF FRANCHISE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man.—That disfranchisement of Canadian citizens born in enemy countries is unconstitutional according to the Ottawa authorities, is the statement made by the vice-president of the Army and Navy Veterans Association here. The army and navy veterans' executive petitioned the Government at Ottawa, asking that all aliens of enemy country birth be forbidden the polls in the event of an election. After consideration of the question, the executive was advised by the authorities at Ottawa that such a move would be unconstitutional.

CLIFF DWELLINGS IN OTOWI CANON

Fourteen Community Houses Mapped, the Largest Containing 1200 Rooms—Pottery Discoveries of Importance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SANTA FE, N. M.—Excavations begun three years ago for the Commercial Museum of Philadelphia, in the cliff dwellings in Otowi Canon, 30 miles west of Santa Fe, have reached a stage during the present summer in which discoveries of great importance to archaeologists are being made. Fourteen community houses have been mapped, the largest being in terraced form, four stories high and with 1200 rooms. Large quantities of pottery entirely different from that found in the earlier exploration of the cliff dwellings in this region, have been unearthed, and a set of ceremonial stones has just been found which the explorers believe were used in some form of phallic ceremonial. The question as to where the population of these hive-like dwellings got an adequate water supply has been solved this summer by the uncovering of a strong-flowing spring of cold water, covered by successive cavings of the mountainside, or buried by the Indians during the Pueblo rebellion.

The present summer has witnessed, also, extensive discoveries of heretofore unknown pottery, stone implements, etc., in the communal dwellings in San Juan County in the northwest corner of New Mexico, where representatives of the School of American Archaeology here are conducting an extensive exploration. The excavations now have proceeded far enough to indicate the discovery of a new and one of the largest of the prehistoric community centers of the Southwest.

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specially priced . . . at \$160.00
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in extra large sizes, at extremely moderate prices.

Rugs purchased during this Sale will, if desired, be stored without charge until the Autumn.

(Department on Fifth Floor)

An Important Sale of
Men's Negligee Shirts
extraordinarily priced at
\$1.10

will take place on Monday, on the
SIXTH FLOOR

These Shirts are all soft-cuff models, made of good-quality madras and mercerized materials in a variety of attractive patterns.

(Elevators on Thirty-fourth Street side of Store)

The Dress Fabrics Department
is featuring
Semi-made Skirts
at \$3.75 & \$4.85

There are several attractive plaited models, fashioned in white or navy blue tailor serge, and they offer really remarkable value at the prices quoted.

Special Values in
Women's Silk Hosiery
for Monday will consist of

Black or White Silk Hose, with cotton tops and soles per pair 95c
Black or White Silk Hose, with silk plaited tops per pair \$1.75

A Reputation Sustained

CONSISTENTLY, year after year, HESS-BRIGHT BALL BEARINGS have rendered that uniformly dependable service which alone builds prestige.

To maintain that high standard—to achieve even higher standards of quality, if it be physically possible—is the single aim of each individual throughout the Hess-Bright organization.

As a Distributor for such an organization and for such a product, we feel we have a reputation to sustain. We are doing that.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

MISS BROWNE IS TENNIS WINNER

California Star Defeats Miss Bjurstedt in Final on the Longwood Courts—Doubles Finals This Afternoon

Finals in the men's doubles and the mixed doubles are scheduled for this afternoon in the United States national tennis tournament on the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club, and both matches are expected to bring out some excellent tennis. In the men's doubles section, H. H. Alexander and H. A. Throckmorton will meet H. C. Johnson and I. C. Wright, while in the mixed doubles Miss Mary Browne and N. W. Niles will play Mrs. G. W. Wightman and R. N. Williams 2d.

The final round of the women's singles was played Friday afternoon, and Miss Mary Browne of San Francisco, former national title holder, defeated Miss Molla Bjurstedt of Norway, the present holder of the national championship, in a two set match at 6-4, 8-6. The contest was one of the best ever seen on a Longwood court, and was an almost perfect exhibition of lawn tennis. Followers of the game in the East had long waited to see these two stars come together.

In the mixed doubles, Miss Browne and N. W. Niles of Boston defeated Miss Bjurstedt and I. C. Wright, 6-2, 7-5, while Mrs. G. W. Wightman and R. N. Williams 2d, national singles champion, on furlough from the federal army, defeated Miss E. R. Sears of Boston and J. C. Strachan of San Francisco, 6-3, 6-3.

The match between Miss Browne and Miss Bjurstedt was the most important event of the day's play. The players were out to do their utmost, for Miss Browne had defeated Miss Bjurstedt on two successive occasions and Friday's match was regarded as being the supreme test.

It was anybody's match up to the time the last point was scored. Miss Bjurstedt stayed back in the court for the most part of the match and depended largely on her forehand drives and speed to carry her game along. On the other hand Miss Browne went to the net frequently and there she was at her best. Only once in the match did Miss Bjurstedt essay a net game. The match by points:

FIRST SET
Miss Browne..... 2 4 6 1 5 1 4 2 4 5—34-6
Miss Bjurstedt..... 4 0 4 3 4 2 4 2 3—30-10
Net. Out. Places S.A. D.F.
Miss Browne..... 7 13 10 0 1
Miss Bjurstedt..... 8 14 8 0 2

SECOND SET
Miss Browne..... 5 7 3 5 1 5 2 0 4 4 1 5—48-8
Miss Bjurstedt..... 1 5 4 3 5 4 3 4 2 1 4 3 3—46-6
Net. Out. Places S.A. D.F.
Miss Browne..... 15 15 15 0 2
Miss Bjurstedt..... 12 19 14 0 2

RECAPITULATION
Miss Browne—Games won, 14; lost, 10; service games won, 6; lost, 6; points won, 82; lost, 78; earned points, 25; errors, 53.
Miss Bjurstedt—Games won, 10; lost, 14; service games won, 4; lost, 8; points won, 72; lost, 82; earned points, 23; errors, 57.

Miss Browne in the mixed doubles was again a winner, paired with N. W. Niles, the two having defeated Miss Bjurstedt and I. C. Wright, 6-2, 7-5. Notwithstanding the fact she had just gone through a hard match, Miss Browne arose to the occasion and Niles was in very good form. Williams was in great form and his passing strokes were swift and accurate. Mrs. Wightman was a big help to her partner and, as the following point score indicates, the match was easily won. The point score and summary:

FIRST SET
Mrs. Wightman and Williams..... 12 2 4 4 4 1 6 4—41-6
Miss Sears and Strachan..... 10 4 1 2 2 2 4 8 0—33-3
SECOND SET
Mrs. Wightman and Williams..... 5 4 3 6 0 4 6 4—36-6
Miss Sears and Strachan..... 7 0 5 4 4 0 4 2—28-3

NATIONAL PATRIOTIC DOUBLES
WOMEN'S SINGLES—Final
Miss Mary Browne, California, defeated Miss Molla Bjurstedt, Norway, 6-4, 8-6.

MIXED DOUBLES—Semifinals
Mrs. G. W. Wightman and R. N. Williams 2d, Boston, defeated Miss E. R. Sears, Boston, and J. C. Strachan, San Francisco, 6-3, 6-3.
Miss Mary Browne, California, and N. W. Niles, Boston, defeated Miss Molla Bjurstedt, Norway, and I. C. Wright, Boston, 6-2, 7-5.

The junior and boys' matches for the right to play in the national junior tournament at the West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, N. Y., which were to have started Wednesday at Longwood, were not played.

SCORES GIVEN IN CHESS TOURNEY

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Although Oscar Chajowsky won the title Thursday the following results were recorded in the championship tourney of the New York State Chess Association Friday. Searl lost to Chajowsky in a Sicilian defense in 27 moves. Howard lost to Phillips in a center gambit in 29 moves. Howard lost to Searl in a French defense in 28 moves. Searl and Phillips drew in a Ruy Lopez in 40 moves.

The adjourned game between Jennings and Searl was adjudicated a victory for Jennings, and that between Howard and Jennings a draw. The scores to date:

Chajowsky, 7½—½; Phillips, 4—4; Jennings, 4½—½; Howard, 2—5; Searl, 2—6.

NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE

Wilkesbarre 3, Reading 2.
Elmira 1, Scranton 2.
Syracuse 1, Binghamton 2.

PAUL TEWKSBURY WINS FINAL IN PRESS CLUB GOLF

Woodland Player Defeats F. G. Thayer by 1 Up Over the Wollaston Course

MONTCLAIR, Mass.—Paul Tewksbury of the Woodland Golf Club and F. H. Hoyt of the Swaney Country Club of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., are now tied with two victories each for the General Taylor trophy in the Boston Press Club golf tournament over the course of the Wollaston Golf Club, as a result of the final round of match play Friday. Tewksbury defeated F. G. Thayer of Wollaston in the first division final by 1 up. The final rounds in the other three divisions of the tournament were also played.

The final was a 36-hole round, played morning and afternoon, and Thayer led at the end of the first 18 holes by the same margin of 1 up that he lost to Tewksbury in the afternoon. The match was a close one all through, the final total of the strokes showing that each has taken an equal number for the 36 holes, 157. In this match each player seemed to win his holes in groups. For instance, in the sixth, with Tewksbury 1 up, Thayer proceeded to win the next three holes with 4—4 against 6—5—4.

In the afternoon Thayer took the tenth, eleventh and twelfth holes in a row, but Tewksbury came back on the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth with 4—3 against 5—4—4, which put him two up with two to go.

At the seventeenth Tewksbury drove the trap guarding the green, while Thayer needed a victory on the last hole to square the match, but the best he could do was to halve the hole with a four. The cards and the summary:

FIRST DIVISION
(Morning Round)
Tewksbury..... 5 4 3 4 7 5 6 5 4—43
Thayer..... 4 6 5 3 4 4 4 4 4—38-81
Out..... 6 4 3 4 6 6 4 4 4—34-40
In..... 4 6 5 4 5 3 4 4 4—39-79
(Afternoon Round)
Tewksbury..... 5 4 4 6 5 4 3 4 4—40
Thayer..... 5 5 5 3 4 3 3 4 4—36-76
Out..... 6 4 4 3 6 6 5 4 4—43
In..... 4 4 4 3 5 4 4 3 4—35-78

SECOND DIVISION
Paul Tewksbury, Woodland, defeated E. G. Thayer, Wollaston, 1 up.

THIRD DIVISION
J. A. Barnes, Wellesley, defeated J. F. McGreener, 2 and 1.

FOURTH DIVISION
W. R. Nicholson, Framingham, defeated A. L. Fowler, 3 and 1.

AUTO RACES AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY SPEEDWAY TRACK

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Automobile racing will be revived this afternoon at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway track with three riders entered in a pretentious program of speed events. In addition, Miss Katherine Stinson will give airplane looping exhibitions, and will pilot her army Speed Scout in an air-and-earth race against Barney Oldfield, who will drive his automobile.

Oldfield, in the automobile races, will meet Ralph De Palma and Louis Chevrolet, his most formidable rivals. The trio will race in a match at 50, 30 and 20 miles. An extra heat of 10 miles has been provided for in case no decision is arrived at following the regular events.

Arthur Chapple, a motor cycle rider, will give a two-mile exhibition against time.

Much interest centers in the Stinson-Oldfield match. In similar test last year Miss Stinson defeated Dario Resta in such easy fashion as to make the automobile seem slow compared with a flying machine. Whether she can duplicate the feat against Oldfield today is a question.

EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
New Haven	57	28	.671
Lawrence	49	39	.557
New London	46	39	.541
Bridgport	42	43	.491
Worcester	42	45	.483
Springfield	38	45	.458
Portland	37	50	.425
Hartford	33	53	.375

RESULTS YESTERDAY
Worcester 1, New London 1.
Portland-New Haven, postponed.
Springfield-Hartford, postponed.
Lawrence-Bridgport, postponed.

GAMES TODAY

Lawrence at Springfield.
New Haven at Worcester.
New London at Hartford.

WORCESTER PLAYS NEW LONDON TIE

WORCESTER, Mass.—Unfavorable conditions interrupted Friday's game between Worcester and New London at the end of the fifth inning. The score was a tie, each team having one run. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 R H E
Worcester..... 0 0 0 1 0—1 4 2
New London..... 1 0 0 0 0—1 2 1
Batteries—Canavan and Tyler; Fortune and Russell. Umpire—Erwin. Time—1h.

CHICAGO RECALLS SIX

CHICAGO, Ill.—Six players were recalled from the minors by the Chicago American Baseball Club Friday and will report soon. They include Haas and Eldred of Newark, and Shellenbach of Providence, in the International League.

BOSTON MOVES TO FIRST PLACE

Red Sox Defeat Cleveland While the Athletics Defeat Chicago in the American League Baseball Championship Series

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	67	42	.615
Chicago	70	44	.614
Cleveland	61	55	.526
Detroit	58	55	.513
New York	54	55	.495
Washington	52	58	.473
Philadelphia	42	65	.393
St. Louis	42	72	.363

RESULTS YESTERDAY
Boston 3, Cleveland 1.
Philadelphia 9, Chicago 7.
Washington 9, Detroit 6.
New York 4, St. Louis 1.

GAMES TODAY
Boston at Cleveland.
New York at St. Louis.
Washington at Detroit.
Philadelphia at Chicago.

Today finds the Boston Red Sox occupying first place in the American League baseball championship standing as the world's champions passed the Chicago White Sox Friday afternoon as the result of their 3-to-1 victory over Cleveland while the Philadelphia Athletics were winning a hard-fought, 12-inning contest from the White Sox by a score of 9 to 7.

Two other games were played in this league yesterday afternoon and as eastern clubs won in each it was a clean sweep for the East. Washington defeated Detroit by a score of 9 to 6 and New York won from St. Louis, 4 to 1.

RED SOX AGAIN TAKE THE LEAD

CLEVELAND, O.—By defeating Cleveland, 3 to 1, in the first game of the series here, while Chicago went down before Philadelphia, the Boston Red Sox entered first place Friday. Mays outpitched Bagby throughout the contest.

Boston bunched two hits with a sacrifice fly in the first and three singles in the third. Double plays stopped several Boston rallies. Mays held Cleveland to five hits. Score: Boston..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Cleveland..... 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1—2 5 2

Batteries—Mays and Agnew; Bagby and O'Neill. Umpires—Nallin and Owens. Time—2h.

PHILADELPHIA IS VICTORIOUS BY 9-7

CHICAGO, Ill.—Chicago took second place in the pennant race here Friday when it lost to Philadelphia 9 to 7, while Boston won from Cleveland. The game was close from start to finish and was broken up in the twelfth inning by Connie Mack's recruit second baseman, Grover, who tripled to the centerfield fence, scoring Jamieson, who had singled. Grover scored on Bodie's single and clinched the victory.

Chicago had several chances to win, but Mack's strategy in ordering the passing of men in two innings when a hit would have ended the game and a fine catch by Bodie of a long liner by Schalk saved the game for Bush. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Philadelphia..... 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 3—9 12 2
Chicago..... 1 2 0 0 0 2 2 0 0 0—7 13 2

Batteries—Schauer, Johnson, Bush and Schang; Danforth, Scott, Faber, Cicotte and Schalk. Umpires—Evans and Moriarty. Time—2h. 15m.

WASHINGTON WINS FROM DETROIT, 9-6

DETROIT, Mich.—Washington won from Detroit, 9 to 6, here Friday after a ninth inning rally in which they scored four runs. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Washington..... 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 2 4—9 12 3
Detroit..... 0 0 0 4 1 1 0 0 0—6 9 1

NEW YORK DEFEATS ST. LOUIS BY 4-1

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—After losing seven straight games, New York defeated St. Louis here Friday, 4 to 1. The visitors got but one hit off Groom up to the sixth when they scored three runs. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
New York..... 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 1 0—4 7 0
St. Louis..... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1 7 3

NEW YORK MOVES TO FIRST PLACE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—F. T. Anderson won a place in the national junior tennis tournament at Forest Hills next week when he defeated Benjamin Letson, national boys' champion, in the final round of the metropolitan junior tournament Friday at Forest Hills with the score 6-4, 7-5, 2-6, 6-4. Letson showed a disposition to be wild, and his unsteadiness at critical moments proved his loss before the confident play of Anderson.

F. T. ANDERSON WINS JUNIOR TENNIS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—F. T. Anderson won a place in the national junior tennis tournament at Forest Hills next week when he defeated Benjamin Letson, national boys' champion, in the final round of the metropolitan junior tournament Friday at Forest Hills with the score 6-4, 7-5, 2-6, 6-4. Letson showed a disposition to be wild, and his unsteadiness at critical moments proved his loss before the confident play of Anderson.

BRAINARD JOINS ARMY

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Fred Brainard, captain of the Providence International League Club and former New York Giant, is the first International League player to join the United States army and to enter service immediately. He took the examination at Newport for the officers' training camp last week, and was notified Monday that he had passed and ordered to report in Texas, where he makes his home.

CHICAGO LACKS REGULAR PLAYER IN THE .300 CLASS

Pitcher Russell Only White Sox Player Who Has Batted at That Rate This Season

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In the midst of a serious batting slump the Chicago White Sox today are back in second place—and their second best hitting regular is doing his ball playing on the bench. Oscar Felsch is the only member of the team picked to win an American League pennant who is even bidding for a 300 batting average. G. D. Weaver comes next with .277. E. W. Collins and Joe Jackson are locked in a struggle for third place among the Sox with .270 and .269 respectively. C. A. Russell, a pitcher, is the club's best hitter, with .327.

Kauff, once leader of the Federal League batsmen, is making a great battle for this year's honors in the National League, but he has a hard struggle ahead to overtake Rousch of Cincinnati. Rousch is batting .348 to .321 for Kauff. Cruise, of St. Louis, is in third place with .318. Other National League .300 hitters are Steele, Pittsburgh; Prendergast, Chicago; Hornsby, St. Louis; Fischer, Pittsburgh; Groh, Cincinnati; Griffith, Cincinnati; Zimmermann, New York; Wilhoit, New York; Neale, Cincinnati; Clarke, Cincinnati; Burns, New York; and Reuther, Cincinnati.

In the American League Cobb is batting .384. Speaker is second with .349 and George Sisler third with .348. Other .300 hitters in this league are Hamilton, St. Louis; Ruth, Boston; Russell, Chicago; Russell, New York; Veach, Detroit; Chapman, Cleveland. Kieffer, Cleveland, is the leading American League pitcher, with 10 victories and three defeats. Ruth, Boston, has won 17 and lost eight. Cicotte, Chicago, has won 18 and lost 10.

NEW ATHLETES ARE ELECTED BY BOSTON A. A.

The Boston Athletic Association held a business meeting at its clubhouse Friday and elected a number of members to represent it on the athletic field. Among the most prominent were: W. J. Hayes of St. John's School, Danvers, who is a consistent 10-15 sprinter, E. L. Hall, formerly of Peddie Institute, and R. H. Mullane of Brown University, who are also sprinters, and E. M. Murphy of Brown, New England intercollegiate quarter-mile champion.

Entries for the New England championships close today, and the competition for the perpetual trophy offered by the A. A. U. will be very keen among the Irish-American A. A., Gladstone A. A., St. Alphonsus A. A., Dorchester Club, Curtis Hall A. A. and B. A. A. The smaller clubs are likely to cut in on the points this year to a considerable extent.

PICKUPS

Not a home run was made in either major league yesterday.

Catcher Meyers should strengthen the Boston Braves considerably.

Strunk of the Athletics was the batting star yesterday, with four hits in five times at bat.

The Washington Senators came from behind in great shape yesterday, scoring four runs in the ninth inning.

Pitcher Anderson of the New York Giants has been ordered to report at his home town in North Carolina for examination for the national army.

The New York Highlanders won their first game in eight starts yesterday, the batting of Captain Peckinpaugh being the deciding factor.

Chief Bender of the Phillies is showing championship form. He held Pittsburgh to three hits yesterday, making only seven hits made off him in the last 18 innings he has pitched.

The Boston Red Sox are back in first place in the American League baseball championship standing. The last time they held that position was Aug. 1 when they held it for one day only.

Philadelphia reduced the margin between first and second places in the National League to 11 games yesterday. This is a big margin for so late in the season and the Phillies will have to stage a sprint similar to that of the Boston Braves of 1914 if they are to displace the Giants this year.

That was a great battle at Chicago yesterday with each manager striving his hardest to secure the victory. The White Sox used 14 men, while the Athletics used 13. Grover's three-base hit in the twelfth inning was the deciding factor, as it followed a single by Jamieson and preceded one by Bodie.

PHILLIES AGAIN GAIN ON GIANTS

Take Second Successive Double-Header From Pittsburgh While New York Is Defeated by the St. Louis Cardinals

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	69	36	.657
Philadelphia	67	46	.593
St. Louis	58	53	.523
Cincinnati	59	56	.517
Chicago	57	54	.514
Brooklyn	52	56	.481
Boston	45	57	.441
Pittsburgh	35	75	.318

RESULTS YESTERDAY
St. Louis 5, New York 2.
Philadelphia 3, Pittsburgh 0.
Philadelphia 7, Pittsburgh 3.
No other games scheduled.
Chicago-Boston, postponed.

GAMES TODAY
Chicago at Boston, two games.
St. Louis at New York, two games.
Cincinnati at Brooklyn, two games.
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia Nationals reduced the New York Giant's lead for first place in the championship standing of the National League baseball race Friday afternoon by taking their second successive double-header from the Pittsburgh club while the St. Louis Cardinals were defeating New York in the one game they played.

Philadelphia is now 11 full games behind the leaders. The scores of the double-header yesterday were 3 to 0 and 7 to 3. St. Louis won from the Giants by a score of 5 to 2. These were the only games played in this league yesterday, Cincinnati and Brooklyn having moved their game over to this afternoon and the Chicago-Boston game being postponed.

ST. LOUIS DEFEATS GIANTS BY 5 TO 2

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The St. Louis Nationals took advantage of New York's loose defense and won the second game of the series here Friday, 5 to 2. The New York infielders had an off day, Herzog and Fletcher each making two errors in the first inning, when St. Louis got away to a three-run lead.

Packard pitched clever ball for St. Louis after relieving Meadows with the bases full in the first inning. He retired Robertson on a fly and struck out Holke and then permitted only five hits in the next eight innings. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
St. Louis..... 3 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 5—9 2
New York..... 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—2 7 5

Batteries—Meadows, Packard and Snyder; Perrett, Anderson and Gibson. Umpires—Klein and Egan. Time—1h. 55m.

PHILADELPHIA IS TWICE THE WINNER

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Philadelphia again won a double-header from Pittsburgh here Friday, the score being 3 to 0 and 7 to 3. Jacobs, who was knocked out of the box Thursday met a similar fate in the first game, while Bender was in fine form and held his opponents to three singles. The score:

FIRST GAME
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Philadelphia..... 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 3—7 0
Pittsburgh..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3 2
Batteries—Bender and Kilgus; Jacobs, Grimes and Lecher. Time—2h. 5m.

SECOND GAME
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Philadelphia..... 2 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 7—7 2
Pittsburgh..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 3—7 3
Batteries—Riley and Adams; Carlson and Schmidt. Umpires—Rigler and Bransfield. Time—1h. 40m.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.
Toronto	70	47	.598
Baltimore	67	48	.533
New York	65	47	.580
Providence	65	49	.570
Rochester	53	62	.461
Buffalo	52	64	.448
Richmond	46	69	.400
Montreal	44	75	.370

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Richmond..... 1 0 0 5 1 1 0 x—3 13 3
Montreal..... 1 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 4—6 0 0

GAMES TODAY

Buffalo at Newark.
Rochester at Providence.
Toronto at Baltimore.
Montreal at Richmond.

POST-SEASON GAMES PLANNED

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—The pennant winner of the Southern Association is to play a post-season series of games with a team composed of the best players from clubs that finish second, third and fourth, according to announcement by R. G. Baugh, president of the league. Five players will be selected from each of the clubs to oppose the leaders, he said, and games will be played in each of the four cities whose players take part.

NEW YORK COMMERCIAL SOLD

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The New York Commercial, one of the big financial newspapers in the country, has been purchased by Russell R. Whitman, managing director of The Audit Bureau of Circulations. The retiring owner is Mercer P. Moseley.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

Atlanta 10, Memphis 5.
Little Rock 2, Birmingham 1.
Chattanooga 16, Mobile 9.
Nashville 4, New Orleans 2.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

Columbus 4, Milwaukee 2.
Louisville 7, St. Paul 4.
Kansas City 7, Toledo 3.
Indianapolis 3, Minneapolis 1.

FINAL ROUNDS IN GOLF TOURNEY AT THE DORSET CLUB

Dewitt Balch, Yale Captain, Will Meet Frank Crocker in 36-Hole Match in First Division

DORSET, Vt.—Dewitt Balch, captain of the Yale golf team, playing from Ekwanok to the annual invitation golf tournament of the Dorset Field Club, Friday had to extend him to defeat A. J. McClure of Lakewood by 1 up.

Balch's opponent in the 36-hole final match today will be Frank Crocker, son of the veteran golfer, G. H. Crocker of The Country Club, Brookline. Crocker defeated G. R. Balch of Ekwanok at the twenty-first green after completing a round of 73. The summary:

CHAMPIONSHIP DIVISION—Second Round
Dewitt Balch, Ekwanok, defeated J. C. Stout, Scarsdale, 3 and 1.
A. J. McClure, Lakewood, defeated Franklin Woodruff, Dorset Field, 3 and 2.
Frank Crocker, Ekwanok, defeated C. A. auf Hackensack, 3 and 2.
G. R. Balch, Ekwanok, defeated E. L. Olney, Rutland, C. C. 9 and 8.

Semifinal Round
Dewitt Balch defeated McClure, 1 up.
Crocker defeated G. R. Balch, 1 up, 21 holes.

CONSOLATION FLIGHT
A. W. Harrington Jr. defeated Sargent Child, 1 up.
W.

WASHINGTON ST. PLANS FAVORED

Retail Trade Board of Boston Chamber of Commerce Finds Weight of Public Opinion Is for Carless Thoroughfare

Replies so far received to the questionnaire sent out by the retail trade board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, asking 65,000 residents of Greater Boston to state their stand on the question of removing the street cars from Washington Street, widening the sidewalks, making it a one-way street and taking up of the surface car tracks between Essex and Franklin streets, favor most of these steps, according to an announcement of the board today. More than 400 retail merchants of Boston, comprising the membership of the retail trade board, endorse the proposed changes. Since December the street cars have been kept off Washington Street with almost unanimous approval of merchants along that thoroughfare. On Sept. 15, the City Council is to consider the question of bringing the cars back to Washington Street and the Retail Trade Board sent out queries to the public in order to show the council which way the "voice of the people" calls. The success of carless Tremont Street is urged by many as an argument for a carless Washington Street. Several of the larger merchants along Washington Street have reported to the trade board that they favor the continued absence of the cars both for the comfort of the shopper and for the "best interests of all."

The questionnaire said:

1. Do you favor making Washington Street, between Essex and Franklin streets, safe by keeping the street cars off permanently, an arrangement which has already, as you know, greatly relieved the former congestion and danger?
2. Do you favor widening the sidewalks on both sides of Washington Street in the shopping district as a further means of relief?
3. To add to the attractiveness of this great shopping section, do you favor the taking up of the surface car tracks on Washington Street, between Essex and Franklin streets?
4. Do you favor restricting vehicles to one direction, as now, and allowing them only in the middle of the street—thus leaving the balance of the street to pedestrians?
5. Do you not believe the removal of the surface cars from Washington Street, between Franklin and Essex streets, has greatly relieved the congestion in this district and been an advantage to the city as a whole?

Attached to this was a stamped postal card on which the recipient was asked to answer the five questions and mail to the board. Officials of the organizations today state that more than 90 percent of the answers favor the action endorsed by the chamber. One manager of store along Washington Street said: "It is only a matter of common sense for it gives the street to the people. There is less confusion making more room for traffic, and I find that our customers favor the plan." An official of a clothing concern replied to the query concerning the street cars, "I think it is a mistake in keeping the cars off at certain hours."

STUDY OF SPAIN'S POLITICAL ISSUES

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—As already cabled to The Christian Science Monitor, the Catalan members of the Cortes, Seniors Abadal, Giner de los Rios, Rodas and Llorens, leaders in the movement for assembling a Parliament outside Madrid, have sent a message to the Premier in which they make strong protest against the official note sent in answer to the demands formulated by the Catalan assembly. The Catalans named their answer to Seniors Abadal, that they regret that in such fateful hours for the future of Spain men should be found representing the public authority who dare to employ such methods with the simple object of defending a political system repudiated by the whole country. "By not responding to our request," they add, "the Government places the country in the following dilemma; either it must renounce all reform or it must impose its will against every obstacle. The country will then judge on which side are the disturbers."

To this remarkable message the Premier has sent the following reply: "Although the telegram you address to me contains some phrases that scarcely conform with the moderation and courtesy which should regulate the relations between men of honor, nor with the respect which is due to public authority, I do not hesitate to answer you, believing you have no intention of discourtesy. I regard the protest you set forth as unjust. Your first plan is modified; be it so. Although it no longer has the character of a parliamentary assembly but only that of a meeting of senators and deputies for the purpose of discussing public affairs, I must acquaint you with the fact, the constitutional decrees being suspended, the Government will not consent to such a meeting taking place. Precisely because the present moments are decisive for the future of Spain we have need to maintain public order with the utmost firmness, to avoid every kind of disturbance and disorder, and to satisfy the desires for peace and work which are approved by the Spanish people. The Government appeals to your patriotism. It is often more necessary for those placed in high positions than for other citizens to set the example of respect for public authority. I invite you to abandon your

schemes to the realization of which we cannot consent."

Although the Romanones Liberals maintain a certain agreement with the fundamentals of Regionalism as part of their new program they are not in sympathy with the present movement in its menacing form. El Diario Universal proscribes the article obviously inspired by the Count de Romanones, in which the Dato minority is assured that in this matter the attitude of the Liberal Party will be in agreement with that of the Conservatives. It says that the answer made by the Government is the only one possible to give to those who claimed to usurp an authority which belonged only to the King and the Government, and concludes that by this time the famous assembly at Barcelona is reduced to the proportions of a simple Regionalist movement. As to the attitude of other parties; the Carlists, according to Seniors Vasquez de Mella, regard the opening of Parliament at the present time as inopportune. The Maurists, adopting the policy of being always against the Dato Conservatives, lean toward the Catalan demands, but Seniors La Cierva, the other Conservative leader, is wholly for the Government. The Regionalists in very lukewarm support of the Barcelona scheme, and are mostly pliant in their sympathy.

There are rumors that all does not go well in the ranks of the new Garcia Prieto Liberal section. A meeting at which a program was to be adopted and the new chief formally elected, has been postponed. It is clear that the group is numerically far inferior to that of the Romanones, and the Republican Journal El Pais remarks: "The true Liberal Party, small or great, is that of the Count de Romanones. He may be unpopular today, but it is none the less true that he is the only man of the political dynasty who has developed an international policy, and who alone had the courage and the sincerity to express the only opinion which is patriotic."

Seniors Lerroux, the Republican leader, has come from Barcelona to Madrid to confer with Seniors Pablo Iglesias, the Socialist leader. The situation for the moment seems much easier and the King and royal family have left the capital for La Granja, their country quarters, intending to go to Santander. It would be foolish, however, to imply that the very grave danger has to any considerable measure passed. Seniors Dato, at the supreme crisis, is playing a bold game for the maintenance of the old order, and playing it surprisingly well. The opposition did not expect such a good ministerial display and for the time being are nonplussed. The state of Spain, however, does not by any means justify the premature congratulations of the Conservative journals.

ARMY ORDERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following special orders have been issued:

First Lieut. Geoffrey J. Dwyer, aviation section, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, will proceed at once to Washington.

Capt. Julian C. Smith, aviation section, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Ft. Sam Houston.

The following assistant engineers, Coast Artillery Corps, are retained on present assignment: William H. Stevens, coast defenses of Long Island Sound; Charles E. Pearce, coast defenses of Portland; Fred B. Robinson, coast defenses of Los Angeles; John Hess, coast defenses of San Francisco; Harry W. Wernitz, coast defenses of Baltimore; Charles R. Smith, coast defenses of Cristobal; John O. Gregory, coast defenses of Long Island Sound; Thomas C. Merriman, coast defenses of the Delaware; Harry S. Marden, expeditionary brigade, Coast Artillery Corps; George H. Forster, coast defenses of Balboa; Jake Buchser, expeditionary brigade; Bart Barnett, expeditionary brigade; Richard Bettlen, expeditionary brigade; Omer C. Clark, coast defenses of Gelveston; Frederick T. Burns, expeditionary brigade; Harold W. Smith, expeditionary brigade; John N. Clark, coast defenses of Eastern New York; James Christian, expeditionary brigade; Stephen C. Howard, coast defenses of Long Island Sound; John E. Robinson, coast defenses of Boston; George W. Hays, expeditionary brigade; William E. Messick, coast defenses of Cape Fear; Mark J. Holmes, coast defenses of Key West; James Eldridge, coast defenses of Key West and Daniel F. Vaughan, expeditionary brigade.

The resignation of First Lieut. Edwin W. Buxton, Engineer officers' Reserve Corps of his commission is accepted.

Maj. Joseph C. Morrow, junior military aviator, Signal Corps, will report to Maj. Henry H. Arnold, Signal Corps, for examination.

PROMPT UNLOADING OF CARS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—Mr. C. A. Magrath, the Dominion Fuel Controller, in speaking about the prompt return of cars which was being enforced in the United States said, "Any person who fails to unload a coal car promptly, is in my judgment an enemy of this country." The delay in unloading in Canada has become so serious a matter that Mr. Magrath took the matter up with the Railway Commission, with the result that the board at once passed a drastic order compelling rapid unloading and return of cars. On the third day there will be a demurrage of \$1 per day, increasing \$1 a day until \$5 is reached, which will be the daily penalty until the car is returned. Mr. Magrath concluded his statement by saying, "Cooperation is needed if we are to get in the necessary supply. Rapid unloading is absolutely necessary, as there is just as great a car and coal shortage in the United States as in Canada. Any delay in returning equipment is only assisting the enemy."

LABOR URGED TO PROVE LOYAL

Mine Workers' President, in a Labor Day Address, Calls on Members to Meet New Demands and Do Their Best

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Unstinted loyalty to these United States of America should be the proud boast of every trade unionist, says John P. White, president of the United Mine Workers, in a statement on "Labor Day, 1917," just issued. "The Government," he declares, "is demanding cooperation—organized effort between employer and employee—to meet the country's war requirements. The eyes of the world are focused to see how quickly and efficiently the Government's demands will be met."

"In the anthracite coal fields, where recognition of the union was gained in 1916 and the eight-hour day was substituted for the nine, with a shortage of upwards of 10,000 miners who have gone to the munition plants, to subway work in New York and others who have been called to the colored, coal production increased 6,000,000 tons for the first seven months of the year. In the organized bituminous coal regions and in all other well-organized industries where employer and employee are possessed of each other's confidence like increases of production have resulted."

"This efficient result is a complete answer to those who would destroy without reason the ideal conditions and working agreements of labor. England's wrecked toilers is a warning that should be heeded by those who would shackle the producers of the land to a never-ceasing grind."

"The proud boast of every trade unionist should be unstinted loyalty to these United States of America. Observance of contracts should be the aim of every member as well as every union official. We must play our part in the war manfully and well. Every legitimate endeavor should be exercised before a tie-up in any trade results."

"We must keep pace with time, go forward not backward, ungrudgingly give the best that is in us if we are to expect the best in return. Conditions are being transformed overnight; we must meet these new demands, safely and sanely."

FRENCH NEWSPAPER AND FOREIGN CHEQUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—It has now been made known that the cheque mentioned by M. Ribot in the Chamber of Deputies as having been seized on the frontier was made payable to M. Duval, manager of the Bonnet Rouge.

The cheque was apparently seized on his person as he was returning to France from Switzerland. M. Duval is in prison, for, as the result of a search both in his private apartment and at the offices of the "Bonnet Rouge," a number of incriminating documents were found which justified a change of communication with the enemy. The Geneva correspondent of the Matin states that before the war M. Duval was the secretary of a society known as the Société immobilière des bains de mer de San Stefano, a Turkish winter resort on the Sea of Marmora; that the share-

holders of this society were French, Germans, Turks and Swiss. The German banker, Marx of Mannheim, had large interests in the undertaking. In 1915, owing to the war, the liquidation of the society was decided upon, and M. Duval visited Switzerland frequently and held intercourse, as he has admitted himself, with the German banker Marx. It is also affirmed that he had several interviews with the Austrian banker Rosenberg, and his associate Baehneim.

M. Renaudel, writing in l'Humanité on the "cheque affair," says that it is undoubtedly serious, since it throws grave doubts on the morality not only of an individual, but of the newspaper of which he was the manager. There is the possibility that the money paid M. Duval from abroad may have been intended for the liquidation of an enterprise in which international capital was involved, but on the other hand the money may have been intended for criminal purposes. In any case the Government should not withhold from the public prompt information on the subject.

Turning to more general considerations, M. Renaudel remarks that the Duval affair once more raises the question of the morality of the press and of political men. This Duval appears to have been of kind of electoral agent and to have been mixed up with a class of opinion of which the least that can be said is that it was at the opposite poles of the ideas represented by the newspaper which he is now financing. "It is to be regretted," continues M. Renaudel, "that public opinion should not be more clear-sighted and that even in political circles as well informed as those of the militant Socialists, doubtful personalities should be able to play a part for which they are not fitted either by their record or their methods, and whose sources of revenue are dubious."

A newspaper is a costly enterprise. The monetary question is always somewhat of a delicate one. Many cannot exist except by means which destroy their pretended independence. There are many social forces and private interests which find it useful to have a newspaper at their disposal. Big financial companies, sellers of national poison, distribute large subsidies about which the public know nothing, but which do not deceive people who are behind the scenes of the newspaper world."

OREGON LIBRARY TO HAVE NEW HOME

PORTLAND, Ore.—After many years the Oregon Historical Society is going to have a real home. After having moved around for years, being first in one place and then in another, this big institution, which possesses so much of value relating to the State's history, is going to move into commodious quarters in the new Public Auditorium.

George H. Himes, secretary, announces that removal will begin late this month. To transfer the valuable documents accumulated through the years and to preserve each intact is a delicate bit of work. Mr. Himes will supervise it and check all of the articles, included among which are 5000 Oregon newspaper volumes.

ARGENTINE STRIKE ENDED

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—The railroad strike which has tied up central Argentina most of this week has ended. In the face of President Irigoyen's hint of Government intervention, the contending factions came to an understanding. It was virtually confessed that the strike was planned to tie up manufacturing for the purpose of creating antilabor sentiment.

BOSTON PAVING UNDER HEADWAY

Work Rushed in Various Localities and More Will Be Started After G. A. R. Encampment—Experiment Proves Failure

Street repaving operations in Boston are now under full headway. City department forces and workmen of various contractors are busy every day. Conditions for several weeks have been extraordinarily favorable and there must be no attempts to excuse unfulfilled contracts next December on the part of any contractor.

The work is being rushed in Commonwealth Avenue between Massachusetts Avenue and the Newton Line. The contractor will begin work in Beacon Street from Charles to Tremont, in Somerset from Beacon to Ashburton Place, in Park Street from Tremont to Beacon, as soon as the Grand Army Encampment is over.

The repaving of Washington Street from Beech Street to Court Avenue, with wood block is another contract to be completed this summer, or early fall. There are \$100 a day forfeits on all of the street contracts let this year. Mayor Curley admits that he learned a lesson last year in the manner in which some of the contracting firms took advantage of the city and the fact that they could not be required to pay forfeits for failing to pave the streets under contract.

Some of the grouted granite block laid last year and some of that put down this year in Boston is criticized by some experts on account of its roughness. It is pointed out that it is little use to spend the money for portland cement for grout and for hand-shaped granite blocks if the pavers are not made to place the blocks at one level in the sand cushion they place above the concrete base. Then the grout spreaders should cover the granite after the joints are filled or at least spread sufficient cement and sand on the surface of the pavement to fill in the inequalities. If this is not done the modern granite block pavement is no less noisy than the old fashioned granite with wide tar-filled joints.

Some granite block directly in front of the Custom House in McClellan Square is to be dug up, new block purchased and the pavement relaid. The laying of the old blocks was an experiment, and there is considerable criticism over the selection of such a prominent locality for trial work. The contractor laid the old block and filled in the joints to the top with cement grout. The grout failed to cling to



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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET AT STANDSTILL

Price Changes Small and Trend Is Colorless as Whole—United Fruit Weak Both in New York and Boston

The early New York stock market today was a colorless and uninteresting affair. Some issues were not traded in at all for several minutes after the opening, and many others were only slightly changed from the previous closing figures. United Fruit was a weak feature. It declined three points. United States Steel common moved up 1/4 of a point.

There was nothing to the local stock market worth mentioning as far as price changes are concerned, except United Fruit, which was also weak on the local board.

United Fruit rallied somewhat in New York.

Delaware and Hudson attracted probably the most attention in the otherwise uninteresting session. After opening unchanged at 103 it advanced to 105, dropped to 102 1/2 and then advanced more than a point. United Fruit, after opening off 1/2 at 132 1/2, declined to 130 and rallied a point before the close. The Boston market continued dull and featureless to the close.

New York total sales, 107,200 shares; \$1,456,000. For the week, 2,354,900 shares; \$17,138,000.

SPECULATION IN WHEAT IS ENDED

In compliance with a request by Food Administrator Hoover, all the wheat markets of the country will cease to trade in wheat for future delivery on Aug. 25. This will mark the complete closing down of all the great wheat markets of the country and, as wheat there are no "markets" open abroad, wheat has ceased to be a speculative commodity for the duration of the war.

The Food Administrator announced an outline of the way wheat is to be handled in the future. A committee has been appointed to name a price which will be acceptable to both the producer and the consumer and when this price is named, fluctuations in values are expected to virtually be at an end. A corporation, known as the Wheat Corporation, has been formed with the government the only stockholder. This company will be the only purchaser of wheat and will furnish all the mills of the country with supplies as well as the Allies and neutral nations.

Purchasing and selling agents will be located at all the leading terminals and will decide where the mills shall secure their supplies. Wheat will be purchased from producers or brokers and cash grain brokers will be allowed to do business on a small commission basis. Mills of over 100 barrels daily capacity as well as elevators will have to take out a government license and mills will be allowed a profit of 25 cents per barrel above the cost of manufacture.

The price of flour will not be fixed nor will distributors of flour be required to take out a license. The impression gained during the week that the price to be named was to be \$2 at Chicago for cash wheat and, in consequence, there was quite a sharp reaction in leading cash markets, especially in the Northwest, where values have been ranging about 90 cents above this level.

The corn market developed weakness under increased pressure of liquidation. This was due to a very sharp decline in the price of corn in the West.

ANOTHER ADVANCE IN HOG PRICES

CHICAGO, Ill.—Hogs sold here for higher than Friday's record, 45 cents an advance of 2¢ over a week ago. In Kansas City hog prices continued soaring. Top was quoted at \$18.85, 30 cents higher than Friday's record. East St. Louis reported hogs bringing \$19 per 100 pounds.

At Pittsburgh hogs were marked up 75 cents to \$19.25, a record price.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY
Fair tonight and Sunday; light westerly winds.

For Southern New England: Fair tonight and Sunday.

For Northern New England: Partly cloudy tonight and Sunday; warmer in the latter Sunday.

TEMPERATURES TODAY
8 a. m. 67.0 a. m. 72.0
12 noon 77.0

IN OTHER CITIES
8 a. m.

Albany 66 New Orleans 78
Buffalo 68 New York 78
Chicago 62 Philadelphia 66
Cincinnati 61 Pittsburgh 66
Denver 64 Portland, Me. 62
Des Moines 64 St. Louis 60
Jacksonville 60 San Francisco 52
Kansas City 64 St. Paul 52
Newark 66 Washington 66

42 MAKAC FOR TODAY
Sun rises 6:42 17:42 a. m. 11:56 p. m.
Length of day 13:48 Moon sets 6:46 p. m.
LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 7:12 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Allis-Chalmers	29	29	29	29
Am Ag Chem	93	93	93	93
Am Car Fy	75	75	75	75
Am H & L	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Am H & L pf	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2
Am Int Corp	60 1/2	61	60 1/2	60 1/2
Am Linseed	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Am Loco	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Smelt'g	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Am Steel Fy	70	70	70	70
Am Tel & Tel	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
Am Woolen	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Am Zinc pf	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Anaconda	76	76 1/2	75 1/2	76 1/2
Atchafalaya	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Bald Loco	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Balt & Ohio	9	9	9	9
Batoplas	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Beth Steel B	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Cal Pac Cor	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Cal Petrol pf	50	50	50	50
Cent Foundry	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Ch Leather	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Ches & Ohio	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
CM & St Paul	67	67	67	67
Chl Rl & Pacets	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Chl Rl & Pacets pf	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Chl & G West	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Chile Cop	19	19	19	19
Chl & NW	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
CCC & St Lpf	70	70	70	70
Col Fuel	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Col Gas & El	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Con Can	97	97	97	97
Corn Prod	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Corn Prod pf	98	98	98	98
Cruc Steel	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Cuban C Sugar	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Del & Huds	103	103	103	103
Erie	105	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Erie pf	36	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
FM & S pf	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Gen Motors	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Gen Motors pf N	88	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Gt Nor Ore	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Gt Nor pf	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Green Can	41	41	41	41
Int Central	102	102	102	102
Int Con Cor	10	10	10	10
Int Mer Mar	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Int Mer Mar pf	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Int Nickel	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Int Paper	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Kelley Tires	45	45	45	45
Lea & T C	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Louis & N	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
Max Motor	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Maxwell 1 pf	68	68	68	68
Maxwell 2 pf	20	20	20	20
Mex Petrol	96	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Miami	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Mo & K T	6	6	6	6
Mo Pacific	31	31	31	31
Mo Pacific pf	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Nat Conduit	35	35	35	35
Nat Enamel	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
NOT & M	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
NY Central	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
NYNH & H	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
N & W	120	120	120	120
N Steel	104	104	104	104
O Cities Gas	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Ohio Fuel	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Ont Silver	54	54	54	54
Penn	52	52	52	52
Peoples Gas	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Phila Co	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Pitts Coal pf	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
PCC & St L	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
P Coal pf	121	121	121	121
P & W Va	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Pond Cr Coal	25	25	25	25
Ry Steel Sp	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Ray Con	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Reading	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Rdg 2d pf	40	40	40	40
Repub I & S	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Royal Dutch	66	66	66	66
S-Roeback	168	168	168	168
Shat Ari	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Sinclair Oil	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
So Pacific	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
So Ry	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
St L & S pf	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Studebaker	28	28	28	28
Stutz Motor	43	43	43	43
Tenn Coal	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Texas Co	187 1/2	187 1/2	187 1/2	187 1/2
Union Pac	136 1/2	136 1/2	136 1/2	136 1/2
Union Pac pf	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Un Dye W pf	95	95	95	95
Un Dye W pf	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2
Un Rys SF	8	8	8	8
Un Rys SF pf	18	18	18	18
USCI	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
US Rubber	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
US R & R	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
US R & R pf	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
US Steel	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
US Steel pf	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Utah Copper	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Wabash pf	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Wabash pf	76	76	76	76
W Maryland	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
W & L E	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Willis-Over	32	32	32	32
Wilson Co	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2

*One 3 per cent in cash, 17 1/2 per cent in cash, 1 due Jan. 31, 1916. **Due April 26, 1917.

In the case of International Paper the preferred stockholders were given their back dividends in the form of 7 1/2 per cent in cash, 14 shares of common preferred and 12 shares of common stock, and thus the 33 1-3 preferred dividends were wiped out.

Pittsburgh Coal preferred shareholders were given 1-3 shares of common preferred for one share of the old Pennsylvania Company, besides a dividend of \$3.48 in cash on the new stock to which they were entitled. This cleaned up the 47 per cent odd back dividends accumulated on the old stock.

The Union Bag & Paper Company was reorganized and its capital cut down. The old company was capitalized for \$11,000,000 "preferred stock" and \$16,000,000 common. There were 41 1/2 per cent back dividends on the preferred. In the reorganization the preferred stockholders were given the eight-elevenths of a share of stock in the new company and the common stockholders were given one-eighth of a share in new stock, making a total capital of \$10,000,000 of one class stock in the new company compared with a total capital of \$27,000,000 in the old company. The back dividends were thus eliminated. But the new company is paying 6 per cent per annum on the new stock. An extra dividend of 2 per cent was also paid on the new stock last February.

VARIOUS EXCHANGES CLOSED
LONDON, England—The stock exchange was not in session today.

PARIS, France—The bourse remained closed today.

LIVERPOOL, England—There was no session of the cotton exchange today.

MONTREAL, Que.—The stock exchange was not open for business today.

COTTON MARKET
Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co., New York

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
August	25.60	25.60	25.60	25.60
October	24.65	24.65	24.65	24.65
December	24.41	24.41	24.41	24.41
January	24.41	24.41	24.41	24.41
March	24.41	24.41	24.41	24.41
May	24.41	24.41	24.41	24.41
Spots	25.65	25.65	25.65	25.65

BACK DIVIDEND PAYMENTS HUGE

Prosperity of Last Three Years Enables Corporations to Pay Off Large Accumulations to Holders of Preferred Stock

In the markets of the last three years the prominent issues have been the common stocks, because in the enormous earnings which were made as a result of the war the junior stocks reaped the benefits. But there has been another side to the situation, which, while not entirely lost sight of, has not been given the prominence which, perhaps, was merited. This has been the payment of back dividends on the preferred stocks of companies which had very dubious futures until the war business made its appearance.

In the last two years, therefore, the cumulative feature of many preferred stocks has operated to the advantage of this class of securities with the result that not only have many preferred stocks had all their back dividends paid, but have also been placed on their regular annual rate basis. During the last three years 10 preferred stocks of prominent companies have had a total of \$37,350,000 of back dividends paid up either by a cash payment or through reorganizations with a bonus of new stocks given in exchange for old stocks on which dividends had accumulated.

Some companies have not been able to make much of a showing, despite the general prosperity, while others have reserved their resources pending future developments. In actual cash payments Crutcher Steel preferred has made up the largest amount, being \$6,000,000, and has cleaned up all dividends due. With cash payments aggregating \$5,797,571, or nearly 20 per cent, Crutcher Steel has been a close second, but there is still more than 4 per cent due in back dividends on the preferred stock of this company.

American Can has been able to pay only 1 1/2 per cent on the back dividends of its preferred stock, leaving more than 7 per cent still due on this issue. American Hide & Leather has paid 7 1/2 per cent, but this payment is more in the form of a regular than a back payment. This company still has 14 per cent due on the preferred. International Mercantile Marine has apparently made large profits but the uncertainty of the tax question and the policy of the British government in taking over the company's assets and also 80 per cent of the excess profits, together with the probability of the United States Government appropriating the American ships of the company, have prevented the payment of anything in addition to the 3 per cent dividend paid earlier in the year. This company still has approximately 85 per cent due in back dividends on the preferred stock. All the small sum of \$1,551,000.

From available information, following is a record of the paying up of accumulated back dividends of some of the leading stocks on the New York Stock Exchange:

	% paid	Amount paid
American Can	1 1/2	\$721,582
Am Hide & Leather	7 1/2	\$4,122,114
Crutcher Steel	100	\$6,000,000
Corn Products	19 1/2	\$5,797,571
Int Mer Mar	7 1/2	\$6,000,000
Int Paper	23 1/2	\$1,680,502
Pitts Coal	47 1/2	\$10,910,250
Rep Iron & Steel	16 1/2	\$4,062,500
Un Bag & Paper	41 1/2	\$4,665,000
Total		\$37,350,342

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MONTREAL, Que.—The stock exchange was not open for business today.

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Adventure	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Alaska	5	5	5	5
Am Sugar pf	118	118	118	118
Am Tel	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
Am Wool pf	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Am Zinc pf	59	59	59	59
Ariz Com	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Atchafalaya	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Ati Gulf & W	105	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Ati Gulf pf	62	62	62	62
B & A	154	154	154	154
Bost Eleva	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Boston & M	29	29	29	29
Butte & Bala	60c	60c	60c	60c
Butte & Hecla	550	550	550	550
Butte & Int	17	17	17	17
Butte Range	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Butte Daly	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Butte Creek pf	87	87	87	87
Butte Royale	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Butte R Lake	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Butte Cent	95	95	95	95
Butte S	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Butte Gas	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Butte & M	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Butte Reading	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Butte N & H	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Butte Nish	8	8	8	8
Butte Dom	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Butte Daly	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Butte C	138	138	138	138
Butte Coal	25	25	25	25
Butte non	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Butte Boston	4	4	4	4
Butte & Co	154 1/4	154 1/4	154 1/4	154 1/4
Butte S	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Butte yenne	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Butte Pr	136 1/2	136 1/2	136 1/2	136 1/2
Butte Fac	133 1/2	133 1/2	131 1/2	136 1/2
Butte Mac	48 1/2	49	48 1/2	48 1/2
Butte el	124 1/2	125	124 1/2	124 1/2
Butte el pf	118	118	118	118
Butte pf	58	59 1/2	58	59 1/2
Butte pf	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Butte S	16	16	16	16
Butte ntal	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Butte S	45	45	45	45
Butte pf	56	56	56	56
Butte on	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Butte S	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2

BIG TAX LEVY A STABILIZER

rs of
Chicago Stock Exchanges

AUTO LEADERS FAVOR SAVING

Have Campaign to Encourage
Wise Economy in the Use of
Gasoline as Partial Check to
High Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Believing automobilists can do their part in the present crisis by avoiding waste in gasoline, the leaders in the automobile industry have begun a campaign to encourage wise economy in the use of gasoline as a partial check against a rise in price.

Many big oil refiners disagree with the statement of A. C. Bedford, president of a large oil company, that a gasoline shortage is threatened, and with increased production of crude oil, the quantity of gasoline used by airplanes and other war equipment is not expected to materially change the present situation. The gasoline for 25,000 airplanes the government will build in the next 12 months is of no great importance compared with the gasoline required for the 4,000,000 automobiles in use and with the increased oil supply.

On the other hand, Alfred Reeves, general manager of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, says the industry is responding to Mr. Bedford's request for economy, and a campaign for the wise use of fuel oils among other industries and trades, as well as among motorists, is now under way with good results certain.

"Automobilists are keen to help the government," said Mr. Reeves, "and are cooperating to avoid waste of fuel. People must use cars and more than 40 per cent of our 4,000,000 cars are used strictly for business purposes, with a big percentage of the balance for utility purposes. It is very hard to draw the line where utility with an automobile ends and so-called pleasure riding begins. President Wilson's form of relaxation from government cares is an automobile ride every afternoon."

"The position of Mr. Bedford in the oil industry is such that we must heed his warning, even though other oil men may not agree with his viewpoint. We of the motor industry will cooperate with Mr. Bedford and the government in avoiding wastage of gasoline by encouraging care among allied trades, as well as among garages and motor users. Many other things will contribute to aid in this movement, such as increased mileage from automobiles for each gallon used, more gasoline extracted from the same amount of crude oil and processes for utilizing kerosene and alcohol."

"The increased demand will stimulate greater production by the opening of wells now capped, by sinking more wells, by increased imports from Mexico and by more rapid installation of 'cracking' processes by which much larger percentages of gasoline can be obtained from crude oil."

"Weight must be given to the public statement made by Mr. Bedford, who unquestionably is in a position to know the facts regarding oil and gasoline production and consumption. Nevertheless, some of the independent oil refiners do not agree with his views. Richard A. Roy, vice-president of one of the strongest individual oil companies, expressed the opinion that motorists need not give up any part of their riding and stated that 'market' advice from Oklahoma and Kansas, which are the centers of independent refining, are to the effect that gasoline is not so strong, owing to the lack of demand." He proposed that what is needed in the interest of the trade is Government sanction to place oil well material, including tanks, on the munitions list, which would practically eliminate any doubt as to the country being able to produce and supply all the petroleum that may be required.

"H. L. Doherty, controlling about 200 public utilities, says that by supplying steel for oil and natural gas pipe lines a great deal can be done to insure against a fuel shortage and is perhaps the quickest way to relieve the strain on transportation facilities. Taking issue with Mr. Bedford, he proposes that curtailment of demand might even precipitate an oil famine by discouraging increased production and recommends that the Government find ways to encourage oil producers to not only reestablish normal activity, but to increase their efforts above normal."

"It is the history of the oil industry," continued Mr. Reeves, "that high retail prices stimulate greater production of crude oil. The big refining companies then draw on their reserves and lower retail prices until crude prices drop, when buying for storage is resumed."

"The amount of purely pleasure riding in automobiles is not large as compared with the use of cars and trucks for business and utility purposes, and if all users of gasoline carefully avoid waste, there will be no need to curtail even pleasure riding."

"Considerably greater mileage per gallon of gasoline is now being got from automobiles than a few years ago. The great majority of cars are of low horsepower, with an average of about 22. By better design and construction of engines and carburetors and better carburetor adjustment the fuel consumption per mile has been reduced."

OFFICERS GOING TO FRANCE
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The war department today announced the appointment of 200 first and second lieutenants fresh from the artillery training school, Fort Monmouth, who have been assigned to duty in France. The men come from all over the country.

REAL ESTATE

A transaction has just been closed in the South End district, whereby Fred Holdsworth and Robert D. Farrington have sold to D. Blakely Hoar and William H. Dunbar, trustees, the property at 11 Harrison Avenue, consisting of 1355 square feet of land assessed for \$24,900 and a five-story mercantile building, the total assessment being \$42,000. Robert Wade Williams was the broker in the transaction.

BACK BAY BUSINESS LEASE

The store at 889 Boylston Street, Back Bay, has just been leased for J. Murray Howe of the Attorney's Real Estate Trust, to the Ray Motor Sales Company, which will occupy after alterations are completed. This lease was negotiated through the office of William Pease O'Brien.

COUNTRY ESTATES SOLD

Miranda S. Clark has sold her estate on Taft Hill, adjoining the Clara Barton estates at Oxford, Mass. It comprises three acres of land, all tillage, an eight-room old colonial type dwelling house and large barn. The purchaser was Raymond L. Goding.

Luke A. Griffin has sold his farm on the Worcester Road, Rutland, Mass., comprising 108 acres of land, over 30 being tillage and including a large orchard. There is a 10-room farmhouse and usual set of outbuildings. William L. Dines was the purchaser.

William E. Davenport, secretary of the Metropolitan Water Board, has sold his summer camp on the State Highway, Marlboro. The building is a five-room bungalow, fitted with every modern convenience. There are four acres of land, including a large pine grove. The purchaser was Marie Bailey, who has taken possession.

Charles Bruce has sold a parcel of land on the western side of Woodside Road, Winchester. It has a frontage of 200 feet and extends to Winter Pond where it has a frontage of 175 feet; the area being 31,000 square feet. The purchaser is Herbert E. Gleason. These sales were made by the Edward T. Harrington Company.

SOUTH END AND SOUTH BOSTON

Papers save gone to record from Jacob Katz to Elsa M. Aitken, in the sale of a four story, well front brick house on West Brookline Street, South End. The property carries a total assessment of \$4200, which includes \$1700 on 833 square feet of land.

Property sold in South Boston consists of a 3½-story well front brick house, and 1771 square feet of land, situated at 75 Dorchester Street and valued at \$4200. This amount includes \$1200 on the lot. Annie M. Kenniff conveyed title to Vincenzo Conti and wife.

DORCHESTER AND W. ROXBURY

Franklin T. Rose bought the frame dwelling house property at 12 Bismarck Street, Dorchester, owned by Ada L. Hodges. There is a land area of 5012 square feet valued at \$1200, included in the \$4200 assessment.

Final papers have gone to record in the sale of three building lots on Clayton Street, containing a total of 20,911 square feet of land, all taxed for \$2100. J. Homer Pierce was the grantor, and Frances Tomasello, the buyer.

Charles H. Clifford sold to Helen F. Finty a frame dwelling house and lot of land, situated 103 Brookside Avenue, West Roxbury, valued by the assessors at \$3400, which includes \$1200 on the 4645 square feet of land.

FERRY HILL, MARSHFIELD

At Ferry Hill, Marshfield, the Edward T. Harrington Co. has sold a parcel of land on Preston Terrace, lying on both sides of the street, and extending to the store of North River, where it has a frontage of nearly 200 feet, the area being 32,000 square feet. The grantor was Charles Bruce, the purchaser being L. Jean Carver, who has plans drawn for a summer residence. The same concern has sold a parcel on the east side of Carlton Road, with a frontage of 60 feet, containing 7875 square feet. Jessie M. Weyand was the purchaser. Also the adjoining lot containing 7875 square feet has been sold to Fred Lake.

SUFFRAGE PICKETS SENTENCED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Six suffrage pickets who refused to pay \$10 fines were today sentenced by Judge Pugh in police court to 30 days in the workhouse. The women are: Miss C. M. Flanagan, Hartford, Conn.; Miss Natalie Gray, Colorado Springs, Col.; Mrs. Lavinia Dock, Philadelphia, Pa.; Miss Lucy Ewing, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. William Utton Watson, Chicago, Ill.; and Miss Edna Dixon, Washington, D. C.

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Massachusetts Ave., 104-112, Newbury St., 360, Ward 3; Newbury Realty Co. A. H. Bowditch; brick stores, office and loft.

Warren St., 115, Ward 13; H. N. Dickerman, William P. Hatch; brick stores, Newburg St., 135, rear, Ward 23; E. Fowler, Berry & Davidson; frame garage, Dorchester Ave., 333-339, Ward 11; Hunt, Spiller Manufacturing Company, Andrews, Rantoul & Jones; alter boiler house.

Warren St., 149-155, Ward 13; Tilston & Dorr; alter stores and tenements.

Beverly St., 119-123, corner 200 Causeway, Ward 5; American Gas Company; alter offices and storage.

SOLDIERS SHOW ECONOMY

TOPEKA, Kan.—Housewives are learning lessons in food conservation and household economy from the soldiers encamped at Camp Morrill, near Hiawatha, says the Capital. The Government allows only 40 cents a day for each man's food, and yet the soldiers are well fed. The food is well cooked and nourishing.

MARYLAND TO ENFORCE LAW

Compulsory Work War Measure
to Make Every Able-Bodied
Man in State Do Constructive
Labor—Regulations of Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md.—That the Compulsory Work Law passed in June by the special session of the Maryland Legislature, to become operative Aug. 20, will be enforced, is evidenced by the action of Governor Harrington in appointing George A. Mahone to direct the work of registering the unemployed and distributing them throughout the State. Mr. Mahone, who has had charge of the Federal employment bureau in this city, will be known as director of the compulsory work created by the law, with offices adjacent to the executive offices in the Union Trust Building, this city. The appointee's acceptance of the position, of course, is contingent upon the willingness of the Federal authorities to release him from his former work.

On July 18 the Governor issued a proclamation calling on every able-bodied male citizen between 18 and 50, inclusive, with three exceptions, not regularly and continuously engaged in any lawful and useful business, occupation, trade or profession of any kind, to register with the clerk of the Circuit Court of the county in which he might be, or with the clerk of the Superior Court of Baltimore City, in order that he might be assigned to work either on public works within the State or for private employers. Registration cards would be supplied by the court clerks for this purpose, it was announced.

In a subsequent proclamation issued by the Governor it was declared that three classes of occupations within the State needed the services of those who registered, and that they would be assigned to work in these occupations: Agricultural and horticultural work, canneries, work, and road and street work conducted by the State, counties, or Baltimore City.

A summary of the regulations is as follows: "Those exempted under the law are students and persons fitting themselves to engage in trade or industrial pursuits; persons temporarily unemployed by reason of differences with their employers, and persons engaged in any seasonal business, trade or occupation carried on in Baltimore City or in Allegany County."

"The law applies to those able to support themselves by reason of the ownership of property or income and to those supported by others and not regularly employed. All such persons must register. Warrants for the arrest of those failing to register will be obtained from police magistrates, and those convicted will be fined not less than \$50. In addition, the justices will fill out registration cards for those convicted and send them to the clerks of the courts."

"The rules provide that no person shall be assigned to any work which he is physically unable to perform, and any person who finds that he is physically unable to perform his tasks, may complain to those assisting the Governor, or to the director of the Compulsory Work Bureau. It is also the duty of the employer of any person physically unable to perform the work to notify the director, so that such person may be reassigned or discharged. The rules secure to persons assigned to work compensation not less than the wage paid to others engaged in the same kind of work. The State guarantees the pay if the employers fail to pay. All private employers are required to execute a bond guaranteeing wages."

"Any person assigned to work who fails or refuses to do it and who in the meantime has not become regularly employed will be arrested and, upon conviction before a police justice, fined not exceeding \$500 or imprisoned not more than six months, or both fined and imprisoned."

The Compulsory Work Law is a war measure, and the cost of administering it will be borne by the loan authorized by the special session of the Legislature for that purpose. The period of its enforcement, it is understood, will not extend beyond the close of the war.

SIGNAL CORPS MEN TRAIN FOR SERVICE

TOPEKA, Kan.—The telegraph battalion of the Army, known as the Sixth Signal Corps, has arrived at Ft. Leavenworth for three months' training, says a dispatch to the Capital. There are four companies, consisting of 204 enlisted men and nine officers, all under the command of Major Turner. These men are mostly from the states of Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois. They were assembled in Chicago and brought here on a special train.

The battalion is made up mostly of telegraphers, electricians, linemen and wire operators, and all are high class men, who have volunteered their service for the war. They will be taught in army field service, in all the latest methods of keeping up wire communications with troops in operating on a battle front. They are to be drilled extensively and will probably be sent from here to Europe in November.

The regular Army officers of the signal school will have charge of their training.

SEED WHEAT FOR FARMERS
TOPEKA, Kan.—Saline county, through the Saline Defense Council, will provide for the farmers within the county who need seed wheat, says the Capital. Dry weather spoiled the prospects of a corn crop and the farmers are left empty-handed to begin another season's work.

BOSTON BEGINS G. A. R. WELCOME

(Continued from page one)

Marshall of New York City, Senators Lodge and Weeks and Louis A. Brandeis, associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to take part in entertaining the Russian Mission and the G. A. R.

The Park and Recreation Department of Boston has designed a floral exhibit on the Public Garden, representing the Stars and Stripes, Union Jack, Grand Army badge and badges of the Woman's Relief Corps, Sons of Veterans, Daughters of Veterans, Ladies of the G. A. R., Sons of Veterans Auxiliary and Naval Veterans; also designs emblematic of the infantry, cavalry and engineer corps.

The program for the week includes the following:

Sunday—At 4 o'clock patriotic service will be held in the "New Old South Church," corner of Boylston and Dartmouth streets, to which the general public is invited. Past Commander-in-Chief James Tanner will deliver the chief address, and music will be furnished by a quartette.

Monday—The National Council of Administration will meet at the national headquarters at 1:30 p. m.

The semi-official meeting of the Grand Army and allied organizations is to be held in Mechanics Building at 8 p. m. to which the public will be admitted. Former Governor John L. Bates, chairman of the general committee, will preside. Addresses of welcome will be made by Governor McCall on behalf of Massachusetts, Mayor Curley for Boston, and Department Commander Daniel E. Denny, on behalf of the Department of Massachusetts, G. A. R. Commander-in-Chief William J. Patterson of Pittsburgh, Pa., will then be introduced and preside during the remainder of the meeting.

Greetings will be extended by the Army Nurses, Woman's Relief Corps, Ladies of the G. A. R., Daughters of Veterans, Sons of Veterans, and Sons of Veterans Auxiliary, to which response will be made by past commanders-in-chief of the Grand Army. The Sons of Veterans will give a class initiation and exemplification in the evening in Ford Hall.

Tuesday the Grand Army parade will start at 10 a. m. A preparatory gun will be fired at 9:45 a. m., and the signal to march will be three guns fired at 10. The procession will start at Commonwealth Avenue and Arlington Street and march along this route: Arlington Street, Beacon Street, School Street, Washington Street, Temple Place, Tremont Street, Boylston Street, Park Square, where it will be dismissed.

The line will form as follows:
Platoon of Mounted Police
Chief Marshal
J. Payson Bradley
and Mounted National Aides

Sons of Veterans, U. S. A.
William T. Church, Commander-in-Chief
Escort to the Grand Army of the Republic
U. S. Grant Post No. 327 of Brooklyn, N. Y.
Personal escort to Commander-in-Chief
Commander-in-Chief, G. A. R.
William J. Patterson

National Officers, Executive Committee,
and Past Commander-in-Chief G. A. R.
in automobiles
National Aides-de-Camp

Departments Grand Army of the Republic
in order of seniority of organization
1 Illinois 23 Delaware
2 Wisconsin 24 Minnesota
3 Pennsylvania 25 Missouri
4 Ohio 26 Oregon
5 New York 27 Kentucky
6 Connecticut 28 West Virginia
7 Massachusetts 29 South Dakota
(at end) 30 Washington and
8 New Jersey 31 Alaska
9 Maine 32 Arkansas
10 California and 33 New Mexico
11 Nevada 34 Utah
12 Rhode Island 35 Tennessee
13 New Hampshire 36 Louisiana and
14 Vermont 37 Mississippi
15 Florida 38 Texas
16 Virginia and 39 Montana
17 North Carolina 40 Texas
18 Maryland 41 Idaho
19 Nebraska 42 Arizona
20 Michigan 43 Georgia and
21 Iowa 44 South Carolina
22 Indiana 45 Alabama
23 Colorado and 46 North Dakota
24 Wyoming 47 Oklahoma
25 Kansas
Union Ex-Prisoners of War Association
National Association of Naval Veterans
Department Massachusetts G. A. R.
Comrades in Automobiles
Platoon of Mounted Police

The opening of the thirty-fifth national convention of the Woman's Relief Corps will be called to order Tuesday at 3 p. m. in Tremont Temple. At this meeting Mrs. Ida K. Martin, national president, will read her paper. Other events for Tuesday are as follows:

The Sons of Veterans Auxiliary opening session, will convene in Chipman Hall, Tremont Temple, at 3 p. m. The Ladies of the G. A. R. will give an exemplification of their work in the vestry of the Shawmut Church, corner of Tremont and Brookline streets, at 3:30 p. m.

A reception to the Grand Army and National Association of Army Nurses will be tendered by the Army Nurses Association of Massachusetts in the Hall of Flags at the State House from 3 to 5 p. m.

A camp fire under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic will be held in Faneuil Hall at 7:30 p. m., to which the public is invited. Commander-in-Chief Patterson, James Tanner, past commander-in-chief, G. A. R., and others will speak.

The Woman's Relief Corps will give a reception to Commander-in-Chief Patterson and his official staff at the Hotel Vendome from 8 to 10 p. m.

The department of Massachusetts and other departments of the Woman's Relief Corps will hold receptions the same evening at the Hotel Vendome.

The Daughters of Veterans will hold an open meeting in Paul Revere Hall, Mechanics Building, at 8 p. m.

The Department of Massachusetts Ladies of the G. A. R. will tender a reception to the national president, Mrs.

Virginia C. McClure and staff, at Hotel Brunswick, from 7 to 11 p. m.

The Ladies of the G. A. R. will give a reception to the commander-in-chief and official staff at Hotel Victoria, 3 to 9:30 p. m.

The National Sons of Veterans Auxiliary will give a reception to Commander-in-Chief William T. Church, Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., and his official staff, at Howe Hall, 177 Huntington Avenue, 8 to 9 p. m.

The New England Woman's Press Association will give a reception to visiting journalists and press correspondents in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library, 7 to 8:45 p. m.

On Wednesday the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will convene at Symphony Hall at 10 a. m. A complimentary luncheon for representatives to the encampment will be given by the Department of Massachusetts Woman's Relief Corps in the basement.

The national convention of the Woman's Relief Corps, auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic, will be held also on Wednesday in Tremont Temple at 9 a. m. A complimentary luncheon is to be served all delegates in Gilbert and Lorimer halls in the same building. Other events for Wednesday will be as follows:

The national convention of the Ladies of the G. A. R. will be held in Shawmut Church, corner Tremont and West Brookline streets, opening at 9 a. m. A complimentary luncheon will be served in the church vestry.

The national convention of the Daughters of Veterans will take place at Paul Revere Hall, Mechanics Building, at 9 a. m.

The national encampment of the Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., will be held in Ford Hall, 15 Ashburton Place, at 10 a. m.

The national convention of the Sons of Veterans Auxiliary will be held in Chipman Hall, Tremont Temple, at 10 a. m.

The great campfire of the week is to be held in Mechanics Building at 8 p. m., with Past Commander-in-Chief John E. Gilman presiding. The "Trooping of Colors" will take place under direction of Past Department Commander J. Payson Bradley. A military band will provide appropriate music, and the Grand Army Chorus will sing old war songs assisted by the Lotus Club of Boston. Addresses will be made by Commander-in-Chief William J. Patterson and Past Commander-in-Chief James Tanner and others. This affair will be open to the general public.

The Army Nurses of the Civil War will hold a reception at Hotel Westminster Wednesday evening from 8 to 10 p. m.

The Daughters of Veterans will tender a reception to Commander-in-Chief Patterson and his staff at Paul Revere Hall in Mechanics Building from 8 to 10 p. m.

The Department of Rhode Island W. R. C. will hold a reception in honor of the Grand Army of the Republic at Hotel Oxford from 7 to 7:30 p. m.

On Thursday the adjourned meeting of the national encampment will be held in Symphony Hall. A complimentary luncheon for representatives is to be given by the Department of Massachusetts W. R. C. After adjournment an automobile ride to Concord, Lexington and Cambridge will be given the representatives in automobiles furnished by citizens. Returning by way of Cambridge and Harvard College, Mayor Rockwood and the Cambridge City Government will welcome the delegates.

The meetings of the Woman's Relief Corps and other organizations will continue on Thursday.

All comrades and shipmates who took part in the Barnside expedition to Roanoke Island and Newbern, N. C., are to report at Kingsley Hall, Ford Building, for registration and mutual greetings.

The Sons of Veterans and Sons of Veterans Auxiliary have planned for an excursion to Revere Beach. A complimentary entertainment is to be given the Grand Army and friends at the Parkman Bandstand on Boston Common by the Young Men's Christian Association.

For the entertainment of the Grand Army and invited guests a steamboat trip about Boston Harbor has been arranged for Friday. The city fireboats will give an exhibition in the upper harbor for the veterans and later a fish dinner will be served at Nantasket Beach.

No special arrangements have been made for entertaining the veterans on Saturday and opportunity will be given for sightseeing trips around historic Boston.

MUSIC NOTES

A concert is announced to be given at Boston Embankment, on Monday, Aug. 20, from 7:30 to 9:30 o'clock, p. m., by the Waltham Watch Company Band, Walter M. Smith, conductor. The program will include the following selections:

March, "The Union Forever," Scout; overture, "The Boys in Blue," Rollinson; cornet solo, "Marguerite Polka," Smith (Walter M. Smith, soloist); "A Hunting Scene," Buciowski; selections from "The Prince of Pilsen," Lunders; popular melody, Remick; selections from "Aida," Verdi; introduction to the third act of "Lohengrin," Wagner.

SHIPPING NEWS

One trip of swordfish, one of mackerel and one of groundfish were landed at the fish pier today. The Anita & Bernice L. had 123 swordfish, the George Hudson 20,000 pounds small fresh mackerel, and the Rebecca 27,300 pounds groundfish. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock \$4.50, steak cod \$10.50, mackerel \$6.75, pollock \$8.50, and cusk \$6. Swordfish sold at 17½ cents per pound, and mackerel 8½.

Gloucester arrivals were reported here today as follows: Joanna six bbls, salted mackerel, Ralph Brown 180,000 pounds fresh fish, Little Fannie 20 lbs. salted mackerel, Hattie Loring 200,000 pounds salted fish, and

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HOUSES TO LET—CALIFORNIA



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APARTMENTS TO LET

APARTMENTS TO LET

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WARWICK ROAD, NEAR HOTEL BEACONSFIELD—8 rooms and 3 baths; sleeping-porch, etc.; exceptionally high-class tenants in the building.

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JUST OFF BEACON STREET—Lower apartment of 6 rooms, bath and sleeping-porch—only \$55.

KILSYTH COURT—7 to 8 rooms, 2 master's bedrooms, porches, etc.

PARK STREET—8 rooms and 2 baths (besides servants).

OPPOSITE RESERVOIR, COMMONWEALTH AVENUE AND ADJOINING COMMONWEALTH COUNTRY CLUB—7 rooms and bath—\$45 to \$60.

HARVARD STREET—7 rooms, bath and sleeping-porch—low rent.

WINTHROP ROAD—6 and 7 rooms, including maid's room and bath; resident janitor and guaranteed service—\$40 to \$47.50.

LOTHIAN ROAD—2 rooms, bath and kitchenette—\$27.50 to \$35.00 heated.

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REAL ESTATE

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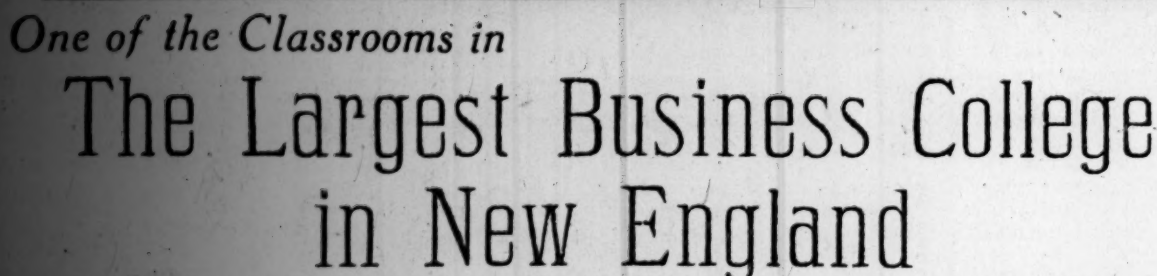
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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

Conservation in Clothing

Clothing, to wear well and keep in good condition a reasonable length of time, needs special care, so all textile authorities declare. Cotton, silk, wool and linen each demand a different treatment. There are, however, some directions which apply equally to each of the textiles named. First of all, there is the necessity for keeping them free from dust. This is one of the gravest offenses against any garment, to let it stand with dust in it. Dust gets into fabrics, and destroys the finest part of the texture. Clothing should always be thoroughly brushed, before it is put away, all dampness being dried out. This will avoid the staining by mildew, which destroys both color and fiber.

Unwashed garments should be hung away without wrinkles, the sleeves pressed flat or held out by tissue paper. No garment should be put away with a stain or spot upon it. Spots come out far more surely and readily when fresh, before grease or dust has got into the soiled spot. There is no garment that really benefits by exposure to the light. They should be wrapped in old sheets, or in simply made calico appliances which can be snapped together on one side, with a hole in the top to admit of a hanger going through. Garments, put away, do best in dark colored paper, brown or blue. Light papers often spot clothing, if they come in contact with it, owing to the bleaching material used in it. This leaves a yellow spot. Pins should never be left in contact with cloth. Ribbons should be rolled; if much unmade-up cloth is on hand, it should be rolled in bolts, as it is when it comes from the stores.

Authorities differ about the care of garments to keep out the moths. Most of them admit that there is no hard and fast rule, but that frequent airing of the garments, brushing and putting in the sun are necessary. The odor of camphor, naphthalene and cedar will keep them out to a certain degree, but these must be renewed frequently. Tar paper lining for boxes and trunks acts as a preventive. One authority, given in the United States Government bulletin upon the subject, advises using the pasteboard boxes in which suits are sent home for packing winter clothing, gumming a strip of wrapping paper around the edge so as to seal up the box. Cloth-covered furniture may be sprayed with benzine in April, June, and August, to protect it from moths. Cold storage is, of course, the safest and most popular method for furs.

To wash fabrics correctly is more than half the battle. There is no need for fabrics to come out of the laundry rough or faded. Every salesman should be informed on the proper method of cleaning the goods which he handles; then he could help his customers. Weaves are often twisted out of shape by washing.

"There are four things to be considered, before laundering or cleaning any textile fabric," says Prof. Paul S. Nystrom of the University of Wisconsin, in his book "Textiles": "1. The kind of weave and the probable effect of washing and rubbing upon it; 2. The kind of textile fibers used in the fabric; 3. The weight and strength of the fabric; 4. The degree of fastness of the colors."

"The kind of weave is important to this extent that, if the weave is loose and easy, the fabric will not stand rubbing. Certain brocades and satins or satens, for example, are not to be rubbed, because the Jacquard figures would be damaged by so doing. The plain weaves show dirt the more easily, but, likewise, wash the more easily. Closely woven goods in twills do not soil easily, but hold dirt very tenaciously. Such fabrics need most careful washing. Any weave that helps the cloth to absorb is in its nature more difficult to clean than an open weave fabric." Cotton and linen can stand more rubbing and soaping than other fabrics; great care has to be taken not to use irons of too high a temperature. Linens, especially, yellow easily, and, to prevent this, frequent exposure to sunlight on the grass is necessary. This is really its native atmosphere.

"Wools should be washed in soft water, if possible. The water should be heated to a temperature of 85 degrees, really lukewarm. Make a good soda, before putting in the woolen goods. A little ammonia may be used to start the dirt. Brush the garments,

then put them in and let them soak for an hour. Never rub or wring them, but knead and draw backwards and forwards. Remove them to another tub of lukewarm water, with but a little soap and water, swish about and put into a third tub of clear water, lukewarm. Press out carefully and hang in the sun, if possible, but never in temperature above 100 Fahrenheit.

"Napped goods should be freshened after drying, by rubbing with a piece of flannel. Soft woolsens, delaines, cashmeres, and serges should be soaked for only a short time. If the fabrics need stretching, this should be done just before drying. Most woolsens do not need ironing. Those fabrics that must be ironed should be covered with a damp muslin and pressed with a heavy iron, just warm, not hot. A hot iron will shrink flannel and yellow it. Cashmere should be dampened before ironing."

Silks may be treated in much the same way. Never rub silks, but draw them back and forth, up and down. Do not wring them, unless between folds of linen cloth. "Silk goods should be ironed slightly damp, except pongee, which should be ironed dry. The face of silk fabric should not be touched with a hot iron. The proper method is to protect the silk fabric, by covering it with linen when ironing."

Colored goods require special precautions. Here are some don'ts which may help. The following things cause fading: Long soaking, boiling or overheating, cold water or freezing, alkalies, washing sodas, washing fluid, washing powders, and poor soaps, exposing to too direct sunlight, ironing with too hot irons, or washing different colors in the same water. Salt is an excellent antidote to fading. Many delicate fabrics may be washed in starch water, without the use of soap directly on the garment, and the color be kept in. Chloroform will remove grease and oil of all kinds from woolsens and silks, and it is excellent for restoring the color. First gain a knowledge of the fabric and its properties, then follow directions, such as are found in some of the recent textile studies, and there need be no difficulty in successfully laundering textiles of the most delicate weave.

It matters little how expensive a garment may be, how fine a quality the textile, if the wearer does not give it the care it should have, it will look old after a few times of wearing. Frequent pressing and sponging, careful dusting and folding, and intelligent cleansing, will keep the fabric looking like new for a long time; and its natural color and texture will retain their beauty as long as the garment is worn. Such treatment of clothing is the best kind of conservation.

To Keep Those White Shoes Clean

"I do wish that you would tell me how you manage to keep your white shoes so clean; I cannot make mine look half so well as yours. And they are such a problem when I go away for week-end trips. I like to carry as little baggage as possible, and the only satisfactory cleaner that I have been able to find so far is such a heavy thing that I dislike to carry it about, but I must manage to do something to improve the looks of those shoes," and the woman who was speaking, gazed ruefully down at her once white canvas pumps that were badly spotted with mud and water from a sudden shower.

"My way is very simple," responded her friend. "I too, like to travel light, as you put it, and I have found a cleaner that I consider very satisfactory. It is merely a cube of magnesia. I do not say that it is an ideal cleaner, you understand, but it is all right for week-end usage. Each night, I rub my white shoes all over with it and let them stand. In the morning, I brush off any superfluous powder with a small stiff brush, which is saved for this purpose only. I must confess that I do not always get all the dirt off, but I usually get rid of most of it, and so manage to keep both my canvas and buckskin shoes presentable. And it is very light to carry."

Veils and Lattices

Modern progress is making changes everywhere, in law and custom, but no legal change has come as yet into the life of the Turkish woman. She must still wear a veil on the street, and live behind lattices, meeting men only when they are relatives.

Twenty-five years ago, the veils were all white. Now they are mostly black. Today the regulation costume for any Turkish woman, over 15 years of age, consists of flowing robes, usually black, and a veil too thick to reveal her features. Sometimes the whole costume is of some color, or even white, but that is rather rare. Breathing under the veil is difficult, and adaptation to different degrees of temperature must be made under the robes, if at all.

Most Turkish women greatly resent being obliged to wear these veils, and lift them on every possible occasion. The authorities, of course, periodically interfere, and remind them that, if they do not keep the law, they will be arrested. Some time since, a young oslem woman attended a theater one evening in Constantinople, seating herself in a box with some friends, having her veil lifted. During a recess, she also visited some other friends in a neighboring box; the next

day she was arrested, and was subsequently exiled.

No Moslem women are allowed to enter hotels, or to attend public entertainments where men are present. Properly clad, however, in the regulation costume, a Moslem woman may go anywhere in the streets, even alone, and she is free to walk or sit in the parks. The costume is a perfect disguise, and in the roughest part of the city, no one would dare to accost or molest a Moslem woman.

Release from the veils, even if not granted by law, may result from economic changes, for Moslem women, like those of other lands, are now crowding into many occupations not before open to them. They are to be found in the public telephone offices, in the post office and elsewhere; and it goes without saying that they cannot work wearing veils.

All Turkish houses have lattices in the windows of the rooms occupied by women, but there are some homes now, among the better classes, where the lady of the house is comparatively free, even holding weekly receptions which men may attend.

When a Moslem woman travels in Europe, she removes her veil at the frontier of Turkey and dresses herself in a European costume, making the change back again when she returns home.

Admirable Use of An Ancient Chinese Scarf



A gown in black crepe de chine, draped with a Chinese scarf

By The Christian Science Monitor special fashion correspondent

LONDON, England.—At this time many people have neither time nor inclination for a variety of leisurely changes of toilette. This is especially the case with the busy worker, filling every moment with some helpful activity, who finds that the most convenient way of paying visits to friend or relation is to share his evening meal.

In those cases, when a quiet coat and skirt is the order of most days, a blouse of the soft, decorative description seems to fill the breach between a regular restaurant gown and the severe tailor shirt, which forms a necessary part of the morning costume. With one of the plaited or three-tiered skirts, so often worn at present, there is nothing incongruous in wearing the prettiest blouse, and this can, if so wished, be carried and donned when necessary. The blouse, it goes without saying, may be as simple or as decorative as seems best to each individual wearer, but that it should be dainty and, apparently, as diaphanous as possible, is a sine qua non.

For the simpler blouses, those in fine net prove the most satisfactory, though old embroidered handkerchiefs and the real lace "frills" of olden times can be turned to excellent account in this connection. If net is used, it is generally in the shade known as Paris, finely killed from a round neck-line to the waist, with narrow frills of the killed net at intervals, among the folds running in line with the killing. These frills are daintily finished with fine embroidery stitches and hemstitch, done in some colored silk, the same silk being used for the little crocheted cord and tassels or "bookmark" tie, which holds the neck after the fashion of a Turkish bolero. Triple collars of killed net complete the neck. The plain satin or georgette slip, worn beneath the blouse, forms in its decoration the chief feature in many of today's blouses. As an alternative to the wide sash of soft ribbon, many narrow widths may be run through slots, to finish in a series of loops which are pulled through and allowed to fall over the net.

A new feature, seen in these blouses, is the way in which a quaint and unexpected outline will be given to a sleeve, by cutting away a portion of the material and replacing it by the same material cut a different way. The more elaborate variety of soft blouse can be really beautiful, and is invariably made on more or less artistic lines. In chiffon or georgette, it is seen in many varieties of the straight smock, one of the prettiest being a model in which the lower part of the draperies is caught back as far as the waistline, beneath the arm an embroidered motif or flat rosette just catching them in one place. This design is varied in another way, in which the sides are left to fall open, thus allowing the back to hang free. The front chiffon is then taken and turned up underneath to the waist, where it is met and held by a kind of inner waistcoat of exquisite chiné ribbon. The same ribbon is rolled over as a collar at the neck. Every original idea that can be utilized is turned to account for the under-part of the draperies to be seen through the transparency of chiffon.

In some cases, a piece of lovely embroidery is inset to an inner veiling, forming a deep border round the center of the blouse. For instance, a blouse, as described, carried out in wistaria-mauve georgette, showed some lovely embroidery in blended pinks, blue, yellow, and green, with here and there a vivid tone of geranium and green, with merely enough of the vivid color to accentuate the paler shades. The veiling, being in hydrangea-blue, toned admirably with the wistaria of the blouse itself, and was seen in the soft velvet, falling over another of the georgette at neck and wrists. A swathed belt of faint pink showed here and there, among the hanging folds of the blouses. Some of the beautiful ribbons, in wide widths, woven with the loveliest flower designs in delicate colors, are used instead of embroidery. Those are also worn with silver or colored metal, on a parchment or white ground.

The accompanying sketch shows the admirable use to which an ancient Chinese scarf can be put. The gown, in black crepe de chine or georgette, would make a perfect finish to the scheme mentioned above, as the scarf could be taken separately, and adjusted quite easily when needed.

Jelly Making by Degrees

"I have learned one thing about housekeeping lately, which I consider so valuable that I want to tell every woman I meet about it," remarked a woman from the South, who has the reputation of being the most model and up-to-date housekeeper in her town. "It is particularly timely just now," she continued, "because it concerns jelly making. And now is the time when most women, who are interested in stocking their preserve closets for the winter, are thinking of jellies."

"One day, not long ago, a friend with a farm in the country drove into town in her automobile and brought me a huge basket of ripe red currants for jelly. They were just right to be used at once. She arrived in the morning and stayed to help me put them up. They had all been washed and cooked and strained and I was ready to add the sugar, when I suddenly discovered that I was practically all out of that commodity. I lived a long way from any stores, and that was the day which they had selected out of the middle of the week to close for the afternoon. It was then past luncheon time and the stores were already closed. I needed altogether too much to borrow from the neighbors—I lived away out in the suburbs—and, at first, I did not know what to do. Of course, I could not waste all those quarts of fruit juice, nor all the labor that had gone into them. Then I had a sudden inspiration. Why not can the juice and make jelly later, when I had plenty of sugar and was ready to? My friend exclaimed at the idea—an excellent one, she thought; so we got out the canning apparatus and quickly canned that juice. Now, whenever I wish to, I open a can or two and make a few glasses of jelly at my leisure."

"This is a much easier way than the old-fashioned one, it seems to me; one does not have to stand over a hot stove so long these summer days, and making jelly in small quantities, a little at a time, when convenient, I find quite a labor-saving

device. If the fruit juice is canned properly, it keeps very well indeed. Now, do you wonder that I consider this a valuable piece of information to pass on to others?"

Unnoticed Fineries

"It will be seen, in the course of the following chapters, that I am no advocate for meanness of private habitation. I would fain introduce into it all magnificence, care, and beauty, where they are possible; but I would not have that useless expense in unnoticed fineries or formalities; corncoring of ceilings and graining of doors, and fringing of curtains, and thousand such things which have become foolishly and unapathetically habitual—things on whose common appliances hang whole trades, to which there never yet belonged the blessing of giving one ray of real pleasure, or becoming of the remotest or most contemptible use—things which cause half the expense of life, and destroy more than half its comfort, manliness, respectability, freshness, and facility. I speak from experience: I know what it is to live in a cottage with a deal floor and roof, and a hearth of mica slate; and I know it to be in many respects a happier than living between a Turkey carpet and gilded ceiling, beside a steel grate and polished fender."—Ruskin.

Mothers

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Housekeeping in Camp

Housekeeping in a summer camp, where the family varies from 40 to 100 or more members every week, with usually a crowd of extra guests for the week-end, is quite a different proposition from managing the ordinary, average home, even in the summer season when there are, perhaps, a constant stream of guests coming and going.

Just imagine looking over your family chart—if you had such a thing—and saying to the chief cook: "William, we have 100 in the family this week and we cannot tell how many unexpected guests will drop in on us. Suppose you plan to have for Sunday dinner enough roast chicken and vegetables and ice cream and cake for 125." And William, with his usual serene smile, says, "Yessum," and goes on calmly mixing up the gingerbread, to be baked as a finishing touch for the Friday night's outdoor trench supper of baked beans.

Miss Alice McCollister, director of a summer vacation camp for young women who come up for vacations and week-ends, apparently takes her housekeeping serenely and easily; yet, when one begins to question her about it, then her enthusiasm bursts forth and she talks interestingly of the activities and management of a large household like hers. Instead of resembling that old nursery-rhyme character, the "old woman who lived in a shoe" and had so many children she didn't know what to do," Miss McCollister is a young woman who keeps house in a lodge and a collection of tents—in a "vast wilderness," up in New York State, on the shores of a beautiful lake, a lovely emerald sapphire, according to the day, in a setting of well-wooded mountains, and who, unlike the nursery-rhyme lady, knows exactly what to do. To be more specific, the camp, which would have been called her shoe, had one help to describe her according to that old jingle, consists of 22 tents, each accommodating four campers, and the lodge, or central building, containing a huge living and dining room with a large open fireplace, piano, well-filled book shelves, a writing table and long dining tables. Case-matted windows with simple draperies occupy two sides, from which beautiful views of the lake and the mountains on the opposite shores may be had; broad screened doors fill up the greater part of the third, while the library corner, fireplace and entrance to kitchen and pantries take up the fourth. Downstairs, for the lodge is built on a ledge, and on the water side, is high above the lake, are the storerooms and the servants' quarters.

At a little distance, also on the shore, is the ice house. Three motor boats, row boats and canoes complete the equipment. And from one of the khaki tents, known throughout the camp as the "administration tent," Miss McCollister keeps house, with the assistance of five servants, one of whom is a "handy man" about the place, and also a group of young women, familiarly known as "councillors," each of whom has a definite place, with specific duties of her own. Miss McCollister believes in system and organization. Accordingly, each councillor has authority, the general policy being determined in weekly councillors' meetings, to go ahead in her own field. For example, one member of the camp family has charge of the swimming, is always about at bathing time, helps embryo swimmers to improve, and has full charge of the boats. Only those may use the boats who satisfy her as to their ability to handle them and take care of themselves. And, when she puts up her little red flag, no one may take out a canoe. She and another councillor direct the athletics for those who wish

to indulge. Another, an artist, has charge of the craft work; her tent, close to the lake shore, is a popular spot, and many are the beautiful things fashioned there. Another has charge of the linen and inspects the tents. And each member of the family does something to help, even if it is only caring for her own tent. Miss McCollister believes in cooperation.

"This interest in camping out, in getting out into the country, if only for the week-end, is a part of the 'back to the land movement' of which we have been hearing so much these last years," she said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, who was interested in this big scale and largely outdoor housekeeping. "As I have explained to you, different members of the camp family have different duties of their own and, when others come to me with questions which concern those departments, I simply refer them to the ones in charge; I have made them responsible and I shall not interfere. Moreover, I should not be expected to; one woman ought not to have to settle everything. In addition to taking care of their own tents and beds, the campers take turns in acting as waitresses at table at every meal, so William, the chef, and his three assistants may remain in the kitchen and just hand the food out over the shelf in the doorway. They do not set the tables, but every one helps to the end of the table, stacking them as they pass. The waitresses are supposed to be changed at least once a day. Nobody is assigned to this work or asked to do it, but each newcomer gets into the habit quickly. I believe in it heartily; it is not a burden to anyone, but gives each helper a feeling of responsibility in camp welfare and also a sense of being a definite integral part of it all. The feeling is that of the member of the family, rather than that of the casual guest. It is a good thing for girls and women, who are busy in offices or libraries or school rooms or anywhere else outside of the home, to have this experience, if only for a short time, of a simple, normal, outdoor family life, such as this is in these woods. It is the business woman's way of getting back to the land, of combining tastes of country life with a self-supporting city career."

"We lay great stress on what we call our 'sleeping-out' parties here. It really is wonderful to sleep out on some beautiful hilltop under the stars, with the members of the family taking turns watching and keeping up the fire."

"Planning the meals is a big piece of work, of course. I want my family to have well-balanced meals, with plenty of well-cooked food. Making out the menus takes a great deal of time, also the weekly orders, for we order all our supplies for the week at one time. No, we are never sure just how many we must provide for. For instance, if the camp family numbers 100, I plan provisions enough for 125. You see, I believe most heartily in hospitality in the camp home, as in the private home; and, on visiting days, I want every member of the camp family to feel free to invite a guest to stay to a meal, if she likes. Then, too, I plan to have plenty to eat for every one, and I am trying to discourage eating between meals, especially midnight spreads. Would you like to see our kitchen?"

This proved to be a large, many windowed room, with plenty of well-dishes needed, comfortably high sink, a huge refrigerator with a capacious ice box in the center and food closets on each side, an oil range and, on the other side of the room, a field range with an enormous oven. There were also convenient wall cabinets

and a hot water heater. A linen closet, with plenty of shelf room for the linen necessary for the 22 tents of four cots each, and an almost daily coming and going of campers, adjoined, and beyond that was a shady porch sheltering a mammoth ice cream freezer.

The store room downstairs was another large, airy, many-shelved apartment, with jars and cans and tins and baskets of many varieties of staple foods. Miss McCollister sends to New York each week, to an expert at food purchasing, a list including such items as: Rice, 50 pounds; sack of corn meal, 50 pounds; codfish, 6 boxes; 1 crate lettuce, 1 barrel potatoes, 1 basket cucumbers; 1 crate cantaloupes; cheese, 10 pounds; grape nuts and post toasts, 2 cases each; fish 40 pounds; chickens, Sunday, 20; and so on—that is not nearly all of one week's list.

"Some of my friends said, when they heard what I was going to do this summer, 'Oh, won't you have a lonely time, with nothing to do but live out of doors and walk and go canoeing.' They had no idea of what directing a camp means; of planning the meals, the housing and entertainment of the campers, indoor parties in the lodge about once a week, sleeping-out parties, early morning hikes with breakfast cooked up on some mountain top, campfire suppers in the woods, and keeping everybody happy. It means a limitless amount of tact and diplomacy to keep things running smoothly, for campers, like members of smaller families, are individuals. But it is an interesting and delightful piece of work, just the same."

Baked Peach Cake

Sift together 2 cups of flour, 3 teaspoons of baking powder, ¼ cup of sugar and ½ teaspoon of salt. Beat 1 egg, without separating, until light, add it to 1 scant cup of milk and stir all into the dry ingredients. Add, lastly, 2 tablespoons of butter which have been melted. Pare and slice the peaches and spread out in an agate ware or enamel pan, sprinkle a little sugar over them and pour the batter over them. Bake in a hot oven for from 20 to 30 minutes. Serve with a clear sauce or with cream. If canned peaches are used, the juice may be used in making the sauce.

Recipe for Peaches: Fill jars with pared peaches. Make a syrup of water and sugar—half a cup of water and a cup of sugar for each pint jar. Pour syrup over fruit, until jar is full, place covers on loosely and seal in a "WEAR-EVER" Roaster—filling the lower half with water. Cover and let come to a boil. Steam until peaches are tender. Remove jars one at a time, fill with boiling syrup and seal.



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THE HOME FORUM

Malpractice and the Malpractitioner

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE one really essential thing to know about malpractice is that there is no such thing. The one essential thing to know about a malpractitioner is that there is no such person. It is not sufficient to say, as Betsey Prig said to Mrs. Gamp, on a famous occasion, of the impalpable Mrs. Harris, "I don't believe there's no such a person."

It is necessary to demonstrate it as a fixed scientific fact. The philosophic mind coming suddenly face to face with such deductions from axioms it has itself laid down, hesitates, recoils, and finally surrenders to the evidence of its senses. Matter, for instance, generations of the philosophers have maintained to be unreal. Plato said so, Abelard said so, Berkeley said so, Sir Oliver Lodge says so. Now, if this is true, physical diseases are the result of mind, energy, or some other supposititiously non-material first cause. But when the philosopher feels sick what happens? He accepts the evidence of his senses, which, on his own showing, are phenomenal and not noumenal, and with unblushing illegality, proceeds to doctor mind with matter, cause with effect. It was so that Berkeley exalted Siris, the humblest drug in the pharmacopoeia, to the status of a universal panacea.

Mrs. Eddy differed from the philosophers, it might more fairly be said from the sol-dant philosophers, for she was really the first true philosopher since the first century of the Christian era, inasmuch as she went boldly, step by step, from her axioms to their logical and inevitable conclusions. "That," Jesus had said, "which is born of the flesh is flesh; and that which is born of the Spirit is spirit." Just nineteen hundred years later Mrs. Eddy wrote, on pages 9 and 10 of "Unity of Good," "What is the cardinal point of the difference in my metaphysical system? This: that by knowing the unreality of disease, sin, and death, you demonstrate the aliveness of God." Spirit, again, that which is born of the flesh is mortal, perishing, unreal; and that which is born of the

Spirit is spiritual, real, and eternal. You may argue, ad infinitum, that matter is indestructible, that as Shakespeare himself says,

"Imperious Caesar, dead, and turned to clay,
Might stop a hole to keep the wind away."

The fact, the material fact, remains that on the showing of philosophic idealism, from Plato to Lodge, matter is a phenomenon; and, therefore, so far from Caesar being resolved into a brick, the human mind has exchanged a subjective condition, called Caesar, for a subjective condition called a brick, and your Caesar or your brick, to quote Shakespeare once again,

"are such stuff
As dreams are made on."

Berkeley declared that matter was unreal, and then, when this unreal matter became sick, proposed to cure it with unreal tar water. Shakespeare once, poetically, said, "Throw physic to the dogs, I'll none of it!" one wonders what he would have said, in practice, to the mummy powder of his contemporary, the learned Sir Thomas Browne.

Anyway, if Macbeth disbelieved in witches, everybody in Shakespeare's day did, and the thinnest of partitions doth divide witchcraft from malpractice. Now the belief in malpractice is part of the belief in matter. It is impossible to believe in the first without believing in the second, nor could you believe in the first unless you believed in the second. The moment, therefore, you make matter unreal you make malpractice unreal, for as Mrs. Eddy writes, on page 334 of "Miscellaneous Writings," "You must find error to be nothing; then, and only then, do you handle it in Science." The trouble, or one of the troubles, is that it is often the human being's sense of self-importance that causes him to cling to his own materiality, and it is no less frequently his sense of self-importance that causes

him to insist on the power of the malpractitioner. When people tell you they have a great deal to meet they are commonly engaged in telling you that they are people of no mean importance. The malpractitioner may pass you over, as too insignificant to trouble about; but not so them. Nor would it ever do to admit that malpractice could be met and overcome with a very moderate understanding of Science. Such a statement would imply that the malpractitioner was a nonentity, which is exactly what he is. Yet until you admit that he is a nonentity, you will never find error to be nothing, and, therefore, you will never succeed in handling it scientifically. The man, in short, who insists on the power of evil, writes down his own ignorance of Science, as completely as any Dogberry could have desired. The fact is that, believe in malpractice, and you are bound to have a malpractitioner; believe in a malpractitioner, and malpractice will be with you always.

At the same time, it need hardly be said that the prime factors in superinducing a belief in the power of malpractice are fear and ignorance. Fear is essentially the result of ignorance, for ignorance constitutes the unknown. As soon as a man understands what he is dealing with he rises to meet it, and his knowledge becomes eventually the conqueror. When, of course, this knowledge is founded upon Principle, the victory is irresistible. Man must face evil as its master. He must recognize its unreality, and grasp the fact that, though it claims omnipotence, and though scholastic theology and human experience, based on this theology, have surrendered to its claim upon this earth, and deferred the victory to a new world, nevertheless it remains, exactly what Jesus termed it, a lie and the father of it, and so, having no place in Truth, is consigned through the operation of Principle to unreality. The meaning of this, like all the statements of Christian Science, is simplicity itself. It means that the existence of malprac-

tice like that of any other form of evil is a lie, and that it depends for whatever supposititious effect it may seem to have upon the victim's ignorance of Truth. Nobody knows better than the malpractitioner himself his own innocuousness. He knows that he depends on the ignorance, the fear, or the sensuality of the world to work out the suggestions he originates. These are, apparently, terrible weapons, and he prides himself on his knowledge of how to make use of them. But, fortunately, they abide not in the Truth, and knowledge of this renders them impotent. But evil must be handled as nothing, in order to be handled at all.

How then do you handle evil as nothing, and make nothing of the malpractitioner? It is the simplest thing in the world. "Jesus," Mrs. Eddy writes, on pages 476-477 of Science and Health, "beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick." Keep, then, in your mind the picture of a human and personal malpractitioner, and malpractice as an operative force must remain a supposititious reality, always present to a supposititious consciousness. But decline to accept this sternly, determinedly, irrevocably; blot out the picture of the malpractitioner, and see equally determinedly and equally irrevocably that there is nothing but the image and likeness of God, whatever that may be, and, whatever it may be, it is not a perfect human being, and you will begin to laugh at your childish fear, and the victory will be yours. Then, instead of being the plaything of evil, you will begin to be the master of evil, and to understand something of what Isaiah meant when he wrote, "How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings, that publisheth peace; that bringeth good tidings of good, that publisheth salvation; that saith unto Zion, Thy God reigneth!"

A Book for a Desert Island

Writing of the books which read aloud well, E. V. Lucas says: "I would also place very high the Memoirs of Alexandre Dumas, the fun of which—the double fun of which, the fun of the adventures and experiences and eccentricities of the narrative and the fun of the naïveté of the tremendous narrator—can be fully appreciated only in committee, so to speak, ricocheting from reader to listeners and listeners to reader."

"Of this great and diverting work I find it difficult to speak calmly. It is a kind of library rather than a book, and indeed there are six volumes of it in Mrs. Waller's translation—just a million words. It is a periodical literary game that is periodically played by the gossips in the dull season is the collection of views as to the best books for a desert island. It is more than likely that could a desert island fall happily to any of us, the principal discovery that we should make would be that reading is preceded on the roll of pastimes or occupations by a thousand

superior allurements; but it pleases us to assume that we should carry our home habits with us even to the remotest Pacific, and hence this occasional compilation, which never fails to begin with Boswell, and usually comprises also Gibbon and Montaigne. I refer to the matter merely because the best book for a desert island is Dumas' Memoirs. It is the best book for a desert island for various reasons that may as well be tabulated—(a) it is so long that by the time the end was reached either a ship would have arrived or the beginning would be fresh again; (b) it does not matter where you take it up—one page is as good as another, it is not better; (c) it requires on the part of the reader no intellectual activity, a plant probably of slow growth amid the tropical luxuries of South Sea isolation; and (d)—and this should of course be (a)—Dumas wrote it."

"The worst charge that any enemy of Dumas (but he has none now) could bring against it is that it is often untruthful. But even that charge would be unfair. Untruthful

is the wrong word. The great Alexandre was never untruthful; he was merely Dumas. There is truth abstract, and truth Dumasian, and he told the truth Dumasian consistently."

"It is a kind of impertinence and profanation to praise the Memoirs at all. In Mr. Chesterton's monograph on Dickens—who, by the way had the opportunity once to meet Dumas romantically in Paris at midnight, but failed to keep trust (as, remarks Mr. Lang in his introduction, Stevenson would have done)—in Mr. Chesterton's monograph on Dickens, he says somewhere that it is absurd to refer to Dickens' novels as novels; they are just lengths of varying size cut off a vast roll of material that is Dickens. Dumas' Memoirs appear to me with far more conviction to be a vast roll of material that is Dumas. Dickens, at least, was a creator of a new world; but Dumas merely takes the world with which we are familiar and makes himself its axis, or I might rather say its sun; and then hands us a pair of golden spectacles with which

to contemplate the comedy. And the fun never flags; it may descend occasionally into regret, or tragedy, or pathos; but the writer recovers himself instantly, brushes away his tears with a laugh, and is again the great, the generous, the humane; again the darling of the gods, the incorrigible romantic, the arch-artist in rencontre, the most fascinating egotist that the world has known."

Foundations

It is a scarcely disputable commonplace to say that the two great literatures of Greece and Rome "have been eminently the most powerful models in molding modern verse." Francis T. Palgrave writes in "Landscape in Poetry"; they form, in fact, the magnificent inevitable ante-room, the Propylaea, to the story of European song, of English more emphatically. Yet though the subject be trite, a few words may be added in explanation, so far as I am able, of the precise grounds upon which this high place is claimed.

"It is a familiar, though often ignored canon, that perfect poetry demands a perfect equipage, a perfect equivalence, between subject and treatment, matter and form;—and that the art must be the more absolute the higher the theme chosen; whilst we have at once to confess that imperfection attends all human attempts at the perfect. It is in the region of form and treatment that the largest debt of Modern poetry probably lies to Classical; to Hellas we all owe the eternal models of diction, of meter, in short, of style; and, hardly less important, the separation of poetry into definite forms; the eternal models, also, of clearness and of sanity, of unity and climax in the whole, Rome, receiving this splendid inheritance, like a bridge uniting two worlds, carried it on to us with modifications which adapted Hellenic master-works to later thought and language. The Greek, in a word, generally speaking, taught us Beauty; the Roman, Dignity. "This bequest belongs to the formal side, the side of art, as above defined. While it is in this field that we have gained most in a direct way from classical treasures, it would be ungrateful—it would be criminal—to ignore our immense debt to the noble thought, the penetrating insight into human character and life, the profound and exquisite, if limited, feeling for nature (to touch our own province) which mark classical poetry from Homer onwards. We owe also to the ancients that constantly exhibited preference for objective over subjective treatment of theme which, as Goethe urged, is always the mark of the highest poetry."

"One ancient literature, however,

remains by which the spiritual element was conferred upon humanity, and thus on human song. Palestine and Hellas, Athens and Jerusalem, these unquestionably are the two fountains of whatever is deepest in human thought, human emotion, human art—fountains which, like those fabled ones of

Eros and Anteros at Gadara, answer and complete each other by their immense contrast. And this contrast, running through every region of man's interest, everywhere appears in the presentation of Landscape and Poetry.

"Under its highest aspect the Hebrew treatment has been admirably set forth by Humboldt in his 'Cosmos'—

"It is characteristic of Hebrew poetry in reference to nature, that, as a reflex of monotheism, it always embraces the whole world in its unity, comprehending the life of the terrestrial globe as well as the shining regions of space. It dwells less on details of phenomena, and loves to contemplate great masses. Nature is portrayed, not as self-subsisting, or glorious in her own beauty, but ever in relation to a higher, an over-ruling, a spiritual power. The Hebrew bard ever sees in her the living expression of the omnipresence of God in the works of the visible creation. Thus, the lyrical poetry of the Hebrews in its descriptions of nature is essentially, in its very subject, grand and solemn, and, when touching on the earthly condition of man, full of a yearning pensiveness."

"The landscape of Palestine is of course that mainly presented: The climate, the seasons in their order; the skies and cloud-region in particular, occupy a large place in the Book of Job. But the sea is also described with a breadth and animation, a sense of life and of wonder, which classical poets do not approach."

The High-Top Sweeting

Tallest of all the orchard trees,
Its boughs the greenward meeting,
Shading with greenest of canopies
The meadow bars, and the stand of
bees,
It stood, with an air of sturdy ease,
As if it had waved for centuries,
Bounteous queen of the fruitful leas;
And the apples it swung in the sun
and breeze
Might rival the fair Hesperides!
The dear, old high-top sweeting!

Smiling up to the smiling day,
A marvel of bloom and sweetness,
Just one bountiful, vast bouquet,
The pride and glory of later May.
No brush could paint it, no pen portray
Its perfect and rare completeness.

The fruit with its flavor wild and
sweet
Was fit for a dryad's eating;
Scores of children with eager feet
Flocked beneath it to pluck and eat;
And all the folks from the village
street
Paused in passing to taste the treat
Of the generous high-top sweeting.

Finer apples may redder and fall
For happy children's eating,
But never a tree so brave and tall
Will grow as this by the orchard wall.
The dear, old tree we used to call,
The loveliest apple tree of all—
The marvelous high-top sweeting!
—Elizabeth Akers.

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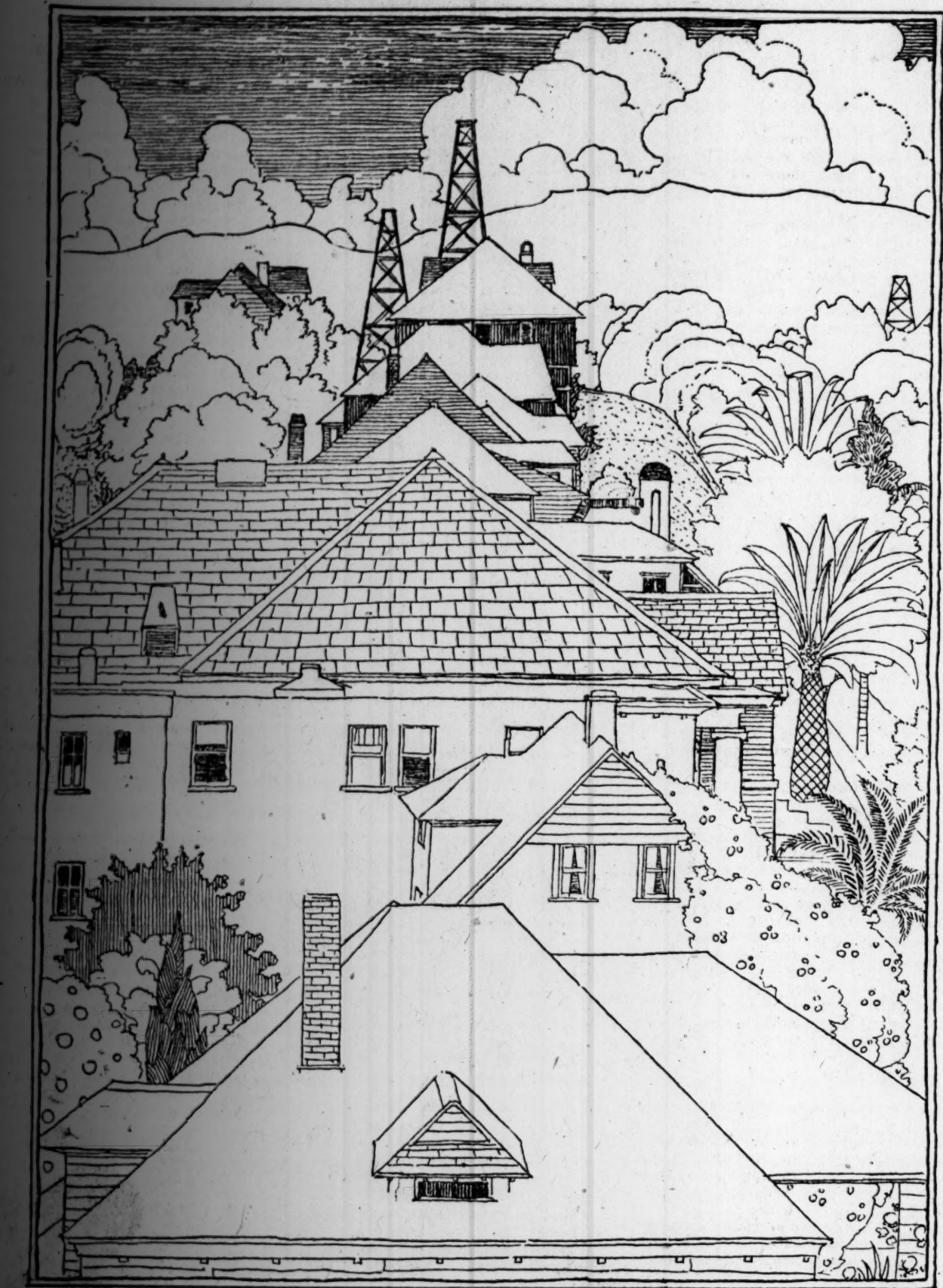
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Looking Up Lake Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

If San Francisco is essentially the windy port at the gates of the hills, Los Angeles is certainly the valley park; furnished, as it should be, with plenty of mellow sunshine and fanned by breezes that, neither rising too early nor playing too boisterously with flower or leaf, die away discreetly at sunset. There is a Spanish flavor, though mild, all along this Pacific Coast, seen in the occasional use of adobe and in the consequent curves and arches—rather ample, the curves, but invariably avoiding the florid and rococo as one sees it in Europe. Still the general impression is scarcely of Spain, neither is it in the least of crudity or even of youth. All green things grow here with such speed, continuity and abandon, that in a few years one has a well-grown garden, so that a sense of permanency is soon attained.

The streets are one long exposition of good taste. It is remarkable that with so many temptations the architect almost never yields to anything even "loud." There is nothing particularly striking, perhaps, in these timber-built houses that form the average street. Their wide verandas or porches are not conspicuous for gayety of dressing, relying on the pleasant shade of palm, banana or oleander for their charm, but they are eminently sensible and eminently good to look upon as one passes. There may be no particular beauty of detail, but there is generally beauty of proportion.

The streets themselves, however,

are more unusual, for they amount to narrow parkways between the houses. Being almost unknown of the horse, they may be asphalted or made as smooth with concrete as the sidewalk, and kept as spotless. These latter, in the better kind of streets are never mere raised editions of the road, but are set in the midst of a wide grassy plot, and decked with all manner of floral beauty. There are no fences needed or desired in these parts, and all the street inclines to be the common garden; for not only are the grassy edges kept like park grass and well planted with flowering trees and varied palms, but the plots themselves are frequently beds of scarlet or rose blossom, or orange with masses of low-growing marigold.

The parks, therefore, are actually a sort of enlargement of the street, and the whole town a real garden city that is not only dustless but delicately scented with the flowering trees and shrubs that everywhere surround the houses. On the edge of the city one sometimes comes upon strange looking erections that rise up oddly out of the trees like the supports of some unfinished iron bridge. This is "oil." It has none of the objectionable associations one would imagine, however. The wells do not seem to soil the air in the least, nor affect the beauty of the foliage, and their scaffolding gives an air of activity to the district whilst incidentally making rather a picturesque pattern against the distant rampart of faint blue, that is, the Sierra.

Through the Moonlit Woods of Alsace

The moon was rising above the mists of the Rhine. A man who was coming down from the Vosges by a path . . . had just caught sight of her through the slope of forest trees. Then he at once stepped into the shadow of the plantations. But this single glance through the opening, at the night growing more and more luminous, was sufficient to make him realize afresh the natural beauty amidst which he lived. The man trembled with delight. The weather was cold and calm—a slight mist rose from the hollows. It did not bring with it yet the scent of jonquils and wild strawberries, but only that other perfume which has no name and no season—the perfume of rosin, of dead leaves, of grass once again grown green, of bark raised on the fresh skin of the trees, and the breath of that everlasting flower which is the forest moss. The traveler breathed in this smell which he loved; he drank it in great draughts, with open mouth, for more than ten strides, and although accustomed to this nocturnal festival of the forest, to these lights of heaven, to these perfumes of earth, to these rustlings of silent life, he said aloud: "Bravo, Winter! Bravo, the Vosges! They have not been able

to spoil you." And he put his stick under his arm in order to make still less noise on the sand and pine needles of the winding path.

Soon the moonlight pierced through the branches; breaking up the shade or sweeping it away from the open spaces, it spread out across the slopes, enveloped the trunks of trees, or studded them with stars, and quite cold, formless, and blue, created out of these same trees a new forest, which daylight never knew. It was an immense creation—quick and enchanting. It took but ten minutes. Not a tremor foretold it.—From "The Children of Alsace," by René Bazin.

On the Heights

Here where the heather blooms
'Neath the blue skies,
Here let us rest awhile,
What if time flies?
See how the pathway creeps
Round the cliff side;
Serpent-like seemeth it
Upward to glide:
Here 'mid the heather lops
We will abide.
—Samuel Waddington.

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., SATURDAY, AUG. 18, 1917

EDITORIALS

Michael or the Dragon

IT HAS been repeatedly insisted on in these columns, it cannot be insisted on too often or too emphatically, that the war can be brought to an end during the coming winter if every one of the Allies consents to do its utmost. Now a country can only do its utmost when its people agree with one voice to make a national sacrifice for a definite purpose. Some day the world will learn the full significance of the unity of a people. It means something far more than a mere unanimous agreement to support one another. It means the mental recognition of what is to be accomplished by a nation, and what is to be expected from that nation in the way of accomplishment; and this far-reaching mental determination to act aright, and act for Principle, carries with it the conviction of the ability to achieve victory in the name of Principle. People may combine to do evil in the name of good, but the cement of Principle is entirely missing from their effort; and that effort will collapse and fall to the ground as the crash of Babel predated the failure of a ridiculous enterprise having no foundation in Principle.

The allied peoples believe the present war to be a war of Principle, a war fought to sustain those democratic ideals which the English-speaking people have scattered around the world; which the Revolution in France was undertaken to extend; which the "Red Shirts" of Garibaldi made possible in the Italian peninsula; and which within the last few weeks, the world has seen established in the great Empire of Russia, and preserved in the Republic of China. It is unfortunate that the word "Empire" has become so inextricably entangled with the autocratic idea. The great saying of the Roman, Cicero, "Imperium et Libertas," Empire and Liberty, expresses more clearly the true idea, an idea bound up in the British Empire, and one left utterly untouched by the conversion of France, or China, or Russia into republics. The Republic of France has not shrunk one square mile by the laying down of the name of Empire, and the Republic of Russia may remain exactly the same conglomeration of states and peoples under the flag of the Republic as under the flag of the Empire.

This being so, the great democratic powers of the Eastern and Western Hemispheres have been banded together, by a veritable force of circumstances, which those who look beneath the surface of things see is the inevitable working of Principle, to protect the liberties of the world, to control the forces which make for war and domination, and to safeguard the future interests of those little states which have been overwhelmed in the superficial success of the first onslaught of autocracy. Such a league cannot, of course, be founded, either safely or successfully, unless the nations composing it understand something of Principle on which they intend to found their endeavors, and something of the sacrifice which it will be necessary for them to endure in carrying out their aspirations. The history of the world teaches one thing with surpassing clearness. It is, that no nation has ever remained free which had not been worthy of freedom. Freedom, like everything else in this world, is a mental concept, and as soon as ever that concept degenerates into license, or as soon as ever it loses the inspiration of sacrifice, it becomes dead wood, the dead wood which armed autocracy crumbles under its feet preparatory to substituting a military state.

This was what happened to Rome when the freemen of Rome satisfied themselves with the bread of idleness, and recruited their legions out of the fighters in the barbarian tribes. This was what happened to Greece when she preferred the disputations of the Agora to the lessons of the Academy, and substituted the ambitions of Themistocles for the ethics of Socrates. Precisely the same thing happened to Spain when she placed the right of a nation to think in the hands of the priest, and continued the abominations of the amphitheater in a modified form in the bull ring. The toreador was a poor hero to substitute for the Cid, and though the inspiration of chivalry may have received its last kick in Don Quixote, it might have been revived in a purer form as Walter de Map showed when he caused Launcelot to give place to Galahad.

It is the countries which have not been content to stand still on crumbling ideals, but which have stridden forth out of what history calls the Dark Ages, not crushing their ideals into powder but revivifying them for all time, that have succeeded in keeping in the van of the world's progress. They have made mistakes, and they have committed crimes, but that has been the common heritage of the world's people, and what has saved them has been that they have committed less vital mistakes, and been guilty of less serious crimes than their neighbors. Look back at the history of the past, and it will reveal the fact that the countries which have kept their places in the sun have been the countries which have unwound the bandages of superstition from their minds, and washed their hands cleanest of the brutality of sensualism. "Mens sana in corpore sano," said the Roman, and put the cart before the horse. It was exactly because he believed that a sound mind was the result of a sound body that the Roman proceeded to the worship of the body, with the result that the grandeur that was Rome disappeared in a mist of materiality. Plato pointed out to Greece the mistakes which the Romans were to make, but Greece turned its back on Plato, with the result that the collapse of the glory that was Greece was as complete as that of the grandeur that was Rome. Gradually, however, the world began to understand the teachings of Christianity, and to understand where Plato had blundered into his mistake, so that he could not save those who listened to him, and with the coming of Christianity came the first human perception of a scientific understanding of Principle, which in the exact proportion in which they make it their own lightens the darkness of men and of nations. Today the world is faced by the same problem, the

failure to solve which overwhelmed Greece, crushed Rome, destroyed the Empire of Spain, and has blotted out, in the course of time, every other empire the world has ever seen, because those empires have chosen the broad road of luxury and ambition instead of the narrow road of self-restraint and Principle. In their individual answers to the problems which face them lie the futures of the nations of today. The hour has struck which calls for national self-sacrifice and the "sifting" of the national hearts. The question before the nations is the eternal question which has faced them throughout the ages, it is the question of righteousness. The nations of the world have met in Armageddon, and anybody who thinks that Armageddon is going to come to an end with a peace made by the nations in the present war, is deceiving himself. Armageddon is the fight between liberty and domination, between purity and impurity, between selfishness and self-sacrifice, in short, between an acceptance of the demands of Principle and the effort to set up false gods in the name of Principle. Something far more is demanded of the world today than the making of a comfortable peace. It is the fighting continuously of that war in heaven, which the Apostle recognized, as he looked out across the waters of the Aegean, from the rock at Patmos, with the realization that the stand of the nation, as of the individual, had to be taken either for Michael or the dragon.

Australia and the Food Question

AUSTRALIA has done many things well in connection with the war, but she has managed her food question, from the first, superlatively well. She has, indeed, dealt with the matter with a wisdom and foresight such as might well be imitated in many other countries. One of her earliest acts, after the outbreak of the war, was to establish a royal commission to inquire into the question of food supplies, and that of trade and industry generally. This commission made no delay in commencing its labors, carrying them through, and making its report. It urged the widest possible extension of grain cultivation, and other methods for increasing the food supply. Then came the turn of the landowners to do their share, and they did it wholeheartedly. They made every effort to carry out the proposals of the Royal Commission, with the result that, in the season of 1915-1916, there was a record harvest, exceeding the previous figures by millions of bushels. In other directions great efforts were made to increase and conserve the food supply, and these efforts, in spite of the depletion of labor, have been crowned with success.

Australia, however, is not content with what she has accomplished in this direction, but is ever on the lookout for ways of still further adding to her usefulness. It was for this reason that the Victorian Minister for Agriculture, Mr. Hagelthorne, recently called together a conference of those connected with agriculture and pastoral work, to discuss the question of how best to increase the supply and minimize waste. Many expedients were discussed, but the most important fact which emerged from the deliberations was the insistence that, at the present juncture, Australia could help most effectively by enforcing a rigid economy in the use of foodstuffs within her own borders.

Australia, of course, is in the fortunate position of being entirely independent of any other country for her food supplies, and, whilst she has done great work in supplying the Allies with foods, she has, up to the present time, done little in the way of enforcing that economy which is being preached, and more or less practiced, in practically every other country. As Mr. Hagelthorne pointed out, even after the war a considerable amount of rationing would have to be done, so that all the people would be able to get sufficient food, and he went on to show that, if the consumption of meat in Australia could be materially reduced for the next two or three years, flocks and herds would soon be brought up to their normal state.

The last two years have brought home very forcibly, to those who have the supervision of the food supply, in all countries, that the first essential in national economy is the individual practice of economy. The institution of special periods of time in which a general economy, or abstention, may be practiced, is well in its way; but the recognition by each individual that it is not at all a question of what he can afford or cannot afford, but rather a question of conserving supplies of all kinds, is very much more important. In Australia, where food is still abundant and still cheap, it may not be easy, at first, to bring this home to the people, but Australia has shown itself so quick to appreciate the importance of various conditions that have arisen, that only some clear speaking, such as that indulged in by Mr. Hagelthorne, at Melbourne, is apparently needed for a rapid change to be effected in this direction. Once again it is to be insisted that economy is not parsimony, and that economy in food does not even necessarily mean a restriction in the amount actually consumed.

Southern Republics and Germany

IF, AT any time during the two years and eight months in which it put up with affront and outrage from Germany, the United States had been accused by another country of indifference to the Allies and their cause, or of lack of sympathy with them, or of a puerile desire to escape entanglement in a conflict quite as much its own concern as theirs, it is needless to say that it would have regarded such an imputation as uncharitable, ungenerous, and insulting. The United States insisted on determining its line of conduct, through that trying and seemingly endless period, and upon judging for itself whether its course was right or wrong. When the limit of endurance was reached, conscious of the righteousness of its decision, it went quickly and wholeheartedly along the way its every natural impulse had been leading it, from the hour that Germany violated Belgian territory.

It cannot be disguised that since the entrance of the United States into the war, a little more than four months ago, this nation has often exhibited impatience

over the seeming reluctance of certain of the southern republics to follow its example. It has, in fact, displayed a disposition to withhold from them the consideration it demanded for itself during the thirty-two months in which it held aloof, while the Entente nations were giving freely of the best they had, that democracy might not perish from the earth. Nobody will now question the motives or intentions of the United States in those days. It moved according to its lights. Events have revealed the wisdom of its course.

Argentina, Peru, and Brazil have been "on the verge" of breaking with Germany time and again during the last few months. Today the news arrives that they have come to the long-expected decision; tomorrow the announcement is made that they are hesitating. Apparently, they are influenced by doubt of the ability of the Allies to win the war, and this, if taken as the fact, is presumed to be evidence of selfishness, fear, and double-dealing. Such a presumption would be as unfair with respect to them as it would have been prior to April 2, 1917, with respect to the United States.

Affronts and outrages are piling up for Argentina, Peru, and Brazil, just as they piled up for the Republic to the north. All the most recent advices are to the effect that such events are becoming as intolerable in the later instances as they were in the earlier. Argentina is no longer disposed to be content with diplomatic assurance of good intention from Berlin; Peru is not simply seeking, but is demanding, reparation for the sinking of the Lorton; so impressed is Washington with the crisis in Brazil, where anti-German feeling is asserting itself more frequently and emphatically than ever, that a mission to that Republic, for the purpose of promoting community of sentiment, is contemplated.

There should be no impatience with the southern republics, nor should their fidelity to democracy be doubted.

John Bartholomew Gough

SANDGATE, Kent, England, was the native place of John Bartholomew Gough, one of the most dramatic and effective temperance lecturers the United States has ever known. And it has known many, both men and women. His centenary is marked in temperance circles for observance on Wednesday, Aug. 22. In Gough's time, and long before and after his time, it was a settled conviction among temperance advocates that the best work for the reclamation of victims of the liquor habit could be accomplished by reformed men. Intemperance, for many years, was generally regarded as rather an individual misfortune than a social evil. Drinking was a common practice. There were sideboards and decanters in many households, and in many counting-rooms. It was not an offense to public taste to drink; it was lamentable or pitiful—in some cases where men of talent and genius were concerned, it was accounted tragical—that they should drink to excess. It was not the general use of liquor that was accounted at fault, but the occasional abuse of it.

John Bartholomew Gough emigrated from Liverpool to New York when a mere lad. He was a bright boy, and he quickly learned the bookbinding trade. Like Franklin, who as a youth went to England, where he became a printer's apprentice, young Gough was early thrown in contact with a lot of rather careless associates, but, unlike Franklin, instead of resisting, he yielded to the temptations of a free life in a strange country. Franklin would not spend his small earnings in the public house; Gough had more money to spend, and he spent it freely at the American bar. Franklin, through abstinence, prepared himself for a distinguished career in statecraft and diplomacy; Gough, through indulgence, squandered a fifth of a century that, if put to better use, would have equipped him for the attainment of the highest honors in oratory or histrionics.

Despite the neglect of his exceptional opportunities, Gough was a great actor and orator, and for thirty-five years, five of which he spent in England, the mere mention of his name on a billboard would pack the largest hall in any town of either country. He was charmingly eloquent. He was a natural humorist, an inimitable mimic. He was a philosopher and a moralist. He could preach a sermon or tell a funny story with equal effect. Certain of the schoolmen undertook to belittle him in England; he silenced them with his satire. Certain liquor men undertook to belittle him in the United States; he crushed them with his wit. He sent tens of thousands away from his lectures every year, convinced that over-indulgence in liquor was injurious, and perhaps reprehensible; it is doubtful if he ever reformed a distiller or brewer, or closed a saloon. In Gough's time the battle was waged against the effect, rather than against the cause.

So it was in the time of Theobald Matthew; so it continued to be in the time of John Sobieski and Francis Murphy; so it ceased to be when Mrs. Matilda Carse and Frances Willard and John Pierce St. John entered the arena, and declared war on the liquor traffic.

John Bartholomew Gough was a national figure, like Henry Ward Beecher, Joseph Cook, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Anna Dickinson, Ole Bull, and other celebrities of the lecture platform. There was no Chautauqua in those days, and the lecture bureau did a steady and a profitable business. It has been estimated that Gough drew regularly as much as \$25,000 a year for his participation in the winter course, and, on the other hand, it has been estimated, he gave at least 50 per cent of his earnings away to persons whom he believed to be deserving of help.

There is a vast difference to be noted between the temperance work of the past and the prohibition work of the present. It is no longer necessary that the public shall be told, even in an entertaining way, that it is good policy to lead a sober life. The facts about liquor have been ground into the consciousness of the public. All of the preliminary work of the campaign against the liquor traffic was done years ago. The task at present is the practical one of sweeping the business off the face of the earth. Notwithstanding all that John Bartholomew Gough and his predecessors and immediate successors suffered from the recognition of the liquor trade as legiti-

mate, it is doubtful if any of them imagined that the time of its total prohibition would ever be as close at hand as it is today.

Notes and Comments

THE people of no single nation, it seems, have a monopoly on patriotism and genuine loyalty to the cause of democracy. A prosperous farmer in Kansas, a former subject of the Kaiser, and, perhaps, one of the German-Americans depended on by the Emperor to espouse the cause of the fatherland against the land of his voluntary choice, is said to have recently given full approval to the enlistment of his son in the army of the United States. "When you get the Germans licked," said the father, in bidding the boy farewell, "you'd better stop at Mecklenburg, on the way back, and look up the folks." The faculty for combining pleasure with business is indeed a happy one.

MR. J. H. BALFOUR-BROWNE, in his recently published "Recollections, Literary and Political," has a story worth repeating concerning Baron Martin, a bluff lawyer, who, when on circuit with a brother judge, admitted that he had never read Shakespeare. His colleague had a Shakespeare with him, and lent it to the judge, recommending to his notice "Romeo and Juliet." The Baron tucked the book under his arm, and went to bed. When he came down the next morning, he was asked what he thought of the play, and he said, "I don't believe a word of it."

It is a remarkable fact that only the coal operators, and those who share with them in the division of excessive profits, can find any reasonable excuse for the methods which they are pursuing. Take, for example, J. Ogden Armour, who sums up the case in these words: "We find that freight rates have advanced little or nothing; that the price paid miners has advanced possibly 25 cents a ton, but that otherwise costs in operation have advanced no more in proportion than in other lines." One of the principal sources of discontent with the methods of the coal operators is that they have habitually used slight advances in the cost of production as excuses for exorbitant advances in the price of the product. They have, that is, not only compelled the consumer to pay for wage increases, but have capitalized these increases so as to swell their dividends.

DISPATCHES from Veracruz, Mexico, say that former President Castro, of Venezuela, has arrived there from Havana, and expresses himself as almost unspeakably happy that he is at last free from the surveillance of United States secret service men. He is quoted as predicting that, after the war, the United States will have many accounts to settle with smaller nations, and that the country will "be very weak." It is not known, of course, just what Mr. Castro's surroundings are in Veracruz, but it would seem that a person with his views would be even happier in Berlin.

IT SHOULD not be forgotten that the American soldiers in France will need books, and plenty of them, to read at their leisure. It has been found essential, in trench warfare, that the soldier should be able to while away the tedium of unoccupied hours by getting carried away in the pages of a book. Books on popular astronomy are recommended by a French writer. The serenity of the stars will communicate itself to the soldier, and he may as well know something about the night sky, since his duty calls him to spend his nights à la belle étoile, as the picturesque French expression is.

MANY Americans, no doubt, are wondering at this time, as a result of the disclosures by former Ambassador Gerard through the medium of a Philadelphia newspaper, whether a diplomatist copyrighting and marketing public documents is not like the boy who climbed a neighbor's fence and picked his pears, then knocked at the neighbor's door and offered the fruit for sale.

THE middlemen who handle the produce of the farms may, after all, be able to prove that they are doing their part. They might insist, for instance, that the farmers raise the foodstuffs and the middlemen raise the prices. That prices have not been raised more than they have, up to the present time, however, would, perhaps, be explained on the ground that the dealers have not been so industrious as the farmers.

INDIANA has now its first artillery regiment. Heretofore its young men have had to be content with infantry and cavalry service. The regiment is fully equipped, and is awaiting a call to active duty. It has been presented with a beautiful flag, and a popular subscription has been started for the purpose of supplying a regimental standard. The colonel of the regiment is Robert Tyndall, it is quartered at Fort Benjamin Harrison, and the prospects are that its exploits will afford a welcome and a prolific theme for the various associations of poets, novelists, historians, and orators of the State which it is to represent at the front.

TAKING them altogether, the State of Georgia expects to harvest crops of the value of \$385,000,000 this year. With this figure to encourage it, the Legislature should hesitate no longer about passing the bill which insures Georgia citizens of all classes improved educational facilities.

EVERY possible postal facility is to be afforded United States soldiers in Europe, and their friends in the United States who desire to communicate with them. The existing domestic rates will prevail, generally speaking, but the tendency will be to relax all rules that might in any way interfere with correspondence between the men at the front and their people at home. Neither the United States nor its allies, probably, will permit red tape to deprive the troops of comfort in this respect, or in any other, where it can be prevented.